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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man

Chemistry by the Fireside.---No. 17.

COMPOUNDS OF CARBON AND HYDROGEN.

Among the substances useful to man, are the various compounds of carbon and hydrogen. Whenever vegetable matter is undergoing decomposition, a portion of the carbon unites with the hydrogen and forms an inflammable gas, called carburetted hydrogen. If you would go to some stagnant pool, where vegetable matter is decomposing at the bottom, and stir up the sediment, immense bubbles of gas would rise to the surface. This will catch fire, and burn on the surface of the water with a blue flame. It is a pretty experiment to perform on a dark summer evening. We remember reading an account in a scientific journal a few years ago, of a teacher in a boy's school in Pennsylvania, who promised the boys that if they would behave well, he would set the river on fire. The appointed day arrived when he ordered the boys to strip off their clothes, go into the water and stir up the sediment from the bottom. As soon as they had done this, the gas began to rise, when the master touched a flame to the gas and it burned all over the surface of the water, and scorched the boy's skins so that they were glad to hurry on shore, perfectly satisfied with their teacher's experiment. It is this gas that collects in coal mines, which sometimes explodes with terrible violence, killing the workmen in the mines. This gas receives different names, such as fire damp, marsh gas, and light carburetted hydrogen.

Another compound of hydrogen and carbon is called the heavy carburetted hydrogen. This is obtained by a sort of distillation. It is the gas light of our cities. You can make some in a very cheap way. Take an old iron teakettle and fill it with white birch bark or pitch pine wood, put on the cover and lute it down with clay, and then put a cork into the nozzle with a tobacco pipe-stem run through it. Now set it over a fire in a fire-place and pretty soon a dark smoke will issue from the stem, which is this gas. Set it on fire and it will continue to burn two or three hours, if the heat of the fire is not too great. Turn up the wick of a kerosene lamp and the smoke will be this gas. This gas is purified for illuminating purposes by passing it through cold water so as to condense various impurities, and then through dry lime, and afterwards a solution of copperas. It explodes with oxygen with terrible effect, forming as a product water and carbonic acid.

One of the most familiar objects to us is the flame of a lamp, and we may now understand how it is formed. On the application of heat to the wick the temperature is raised so as to disengage a portion of carburetted hydrogen in the form of a gas. When this is inflamed the hydrogen of the gas combines with the oxygen of the air, and forming an intense heat, burns the millions of particles of carbon to a white heat. It is the carbon then that is illuminated. It is only that portion of the gas in contact with the air which is illuminated. The inner portion of the flame is still a gas. You can prove this by holding a piece of glass over a candle, pressing it down upon the flame, when you will see a dark spot on the centre of the flame.

Thus you see that by the study of the simplest principles of chemistry you can understand a thousand things that come before you every hour of your life. It is always more pleasant to be able to give a reason for what you see before you, than to be compelled to say that you do not know, or what is worse, expose your ignorance by attempting to give an explanation utterly at variance with the truth.

The Difference.

We took a ride a few weeks since up Pleasant River, a small stream taking its rise on the borders of New Hampshire, and emptying into the Androscoggin at West Bethel. For several miles from its mouth it has a broad expanse of meadow, flanked on one side by a range of mountains. It is the home of many comfortable farmers, but is more noted for being one of the windiest spots in the country. As we rode along in one place for a mile or more, the wind had swept the snow all off the fields and hills and road, or piled it in ugly looking, angular shaped drifts, mingled with sand, and as hard as the road itself. The wind roared through the trees like the ocean lashed into fury, while the sand and snow and small gravel stones struck us in the face to our no small discomfort. Our horse editorial disliked it as badly as we, and did her best to get out of it. It seemed as though the storm god, whose residence is somewhere among the mountains, had got into a perfect rage about something, and was manifesting it all on that one devoted spot. It was a wonder to us how people could live in such a place. But now to the difference. As we rode along, we came to a farm whose road had a thick hedge of firs, spruce and cedar. In front of the house there was room to drive into the door-yard, and that was all. Both sides of the road on the windward side of the buildings were thus completely protected by this hedge, now eighteen or twenty feet in height. The buildings, the door-yard, and barn-yard were enjoying as calm a repose as if the whole world was asleep. A fine prospect to the south-east, from which the genial sun poured in its rays to soften the severity of winter, rendered it a situation much to be desired above all others.

We were led to ask ourselves, why is it, that here in Maine, where an evergreen hedge can be raised so easily to protect our homes, that it is so seldom seen? The only satisfactory answer we can give, is, that farmers are more anxious to make money than to seek their personal comfort. They look too much for immediate profits, which is too often a matter of necessity rather than for their future happiness. The first thought that occurred to us when invited to the editorial chair, was, how should we render the home of the farmer the most comfortable, and the first suggestion, and the first article we wrote, was on the importance of protecting our dwellings from the cold winds that prevail so many months in the year. A little attention to this subject would place our homes in a latitude equivalent to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut. This thing must receive your special attention.

A Henological Operation.

We witnessed an operation in our own henery a few years since, that would stagger our belief should we have heard it from others. A hen was seen moping about the yard for several days, with her crop enormously enlarged from a stoppage of the lower passage. A servant girl in the family, like some bold surgeons, determined upon an experiment. She caught the hen one morning before the rest of the family were up, cut open the crop with a pair of scissors, emptied it of its contents, washed out the crop, sewed it up and let her go. She got well, and for aught we know, is still running about the premises.—On relating our story to a neighbor, we were brought down by his relating an anecdote of his hen which lost her crop entirely, and a new one grew out in its place. We couldn't believe that.

What shall we do for Farmers' Boys?

One of the most important questions, and one that intimately concerns many a farmer in Maine is the course which our sons shall pursue. It is the hope of many a parent who has spent his days on his farm, that at least one son shall settle down by his side and be a farmer. The great outside pressure brought to bear upon our young men at the present time, in drawing them away from the homestead to engage in some other employment, has borne heavily upon many a promising son. The prospect of earning a little money from some light employment is too attractive to be resisted. We cannot make them believe that the farm has anything more attractive for them. It is in vain that we point them to the pleasure of having a good farm and buildings and orchards and stock at their command. A few dollars earned in a shoe-shop, or in a factory, are of more consequence to them than all these. There is a great evil in having so many of our young men leaving the parental roof at the age of sixteen or seventeen years, and drifting about the world without any fixed object in view. We think we never saw a young man who remained at home till he was twenty-one years old, that did not succeed well in life. They have acquired habits of correct judgment, and are old enough to have some well defined course to pursue in the future. We always think him a fortunate man who has succeeded in bringing up his sons to habits of industry, and then have them settle within sound of his own home. This cannot be the case with all. Land is often wanting for this purpose, but we often witness cases where a young man spurns the best offer a fond father can make him, to settle on a portion of the homestead. Many farms in Maine can now support two families where it formerly could support but one. We think that a greater public pressure should be brought to bear upon our young men on this subject. A young man who gets into his possession a piece of land is rich at once, because he has something which will bring into his possession a return once a year. But let him go away from home, and it is the easiest thing in the world for him to spend fifty or a hundred dollars in some useless amusement. We still have large portions of good farming land in Maine, which, as yet is undeveloped.

Our legislators fail in not making any effort to develop these lands. They would add so much to our taxable property, and serve as a resource for our young and enterprising men.

We always think well of a young man who purchases one acre of good land with the first money he acquires from his own industry, and if he buys thirty or fifty acres, so much the better. We believe in land.

Peat Bogs.

We examined a Peat Bog recently near Yarmouth Falls where it is now covered by the tide. It embraces several acres, and though the land adjacent has been settled more than two hundred years, it was not discovered to be a peat bog till very recently. We saw a huge pile of it which had been dug out and stacked up for manure. It certainly must be valuable, for it has the advantage of being saturated with salt water. We were much pleased to see the management of Capt. George Loring of Yarmouth, with this muck, or rather peat muck. Having within a few years retired from a sea-faring life he has devoted his attention to farming. His arrangements for making manure were excellent. All the slops and sinks from the house run into his barn cellar, the manure from the horses and cattle are dropped into it. He hauls a large quantity of this muck, which to our surprise, he told us cost him only about fifty cents a cord to dig and haul it to his stable, and tumbles it down upon his manure heaps. He has several hogs of different ages, genuine workers, which keep busily at work rooting over the whole mass. In this way he has a large heap of the very best of manure from a small stock of cattle and horses. We passed by another farm in the vicinity, which had been brought up to a very high state of cultivation within a few years by the use of salt water muck.—We hope that further search will be made along the coves on our coast for this material.

The Hay Fork.

Various contrivances for unloading hay have been adopted within a few years. The most of them have been founded on the principle of the common pitch-fork. The result has not been so satisfactory as could be desired. The complicated machinery and expense, the liability to delay in the operation, and the inconvenient management of a great majority of barns have been the chief obstacles to success. A writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, who has tried the various kinds, has given them up and returned to the old fashioned pitchfork. This is not a progressive way of doing business. We have thought that inventors had started on a wrong principle. We have seen a description of a method like the following, which appeared to us an improvement. Before commencing to load, three ropes are laid across the rack, and after being loaded they are drawn up over the top and fastened to a hook which is attached to a tackle fitted up in the roof and stayed by a rope to a staple in the floor. The horse or oxen are then hitched on and the whole load is hoisted and dumped into the bay. Barns might be made with reference to such an arrangement as shall supercede the necessity of such hard labor as the common pitchfork demands. We hope this subject will be discussed among farmers, until the object is accomplished.

More Good Cows.

Mr. J. W. Trask of this city, has two cows of the old native breed, that have made from the first of April last to the first of January, two hundred and ninety pounds of butter. He has also sold sixteen dollars and fifty cents worth of cream, and eighteen dollars worth of new milk. The smallest calf was sold at five weeks old for fourteen dollars, and the other was raised. Calling the two twenty-five dollars; the skim milk sold, has been sold at four cents per gallon, which has averaged three and one half gallons per day. Most of the butter was sold for forty-eight cents per pound. But calling it forty cents per pound, the entire proceeds foot up two hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty cents. The cows run in a small pasture and had no extra feed. A few years past, before we had severe droughts the same two cows have made twenty-eight pounds of butter a week on the height of feed in June.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in Gardiner, March 5th, the following officers were elected: *President*, J. M. Carpenter, Esq., Pittston; *Vice Presidents*, A. D. Knight, Hallowell, Benjamin Berry, Litchfield, Nathan Foster, Gardiner; *Secretary*, S. Smiley, Gardiner; *Treasurer and Collector*, M. Hildreth, Gardiner.

☞ In relation to recent inquiries in reference to an aqueduct cement, we would state that the patent right for this county is owned in Fayette by Granville and Moses H. Hubbard. We are not aware that anything has yet been done by them to introduce the cement into use.

☞ To break up a setting hen, a correspondent tells us to take a bush and beat them off their nest with it, and they will not bear the repetition more than once or twice at most, but will forsake the nest.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Waterville Sheep Exhibition.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—However diffident a man in his sober sense may be as to his ability to "write for the papers," he will be very apt, under the excitement of *sheep fever*, to scribble, as well as speculate, a little wildly. You will, perhaps, make due allowance for the fact, and permit one who owns to having "got it bad," to free his mind through your columns, with the express understanding that said mind is considerably affected by the recent exhibition connected with the meeting of wool growers in Waterville.

To my thinking, Messrs. Editors, there are few handsomer sights in the world, than a lot of well-bred and well-kept sheep; and rarely have my eyes been better suited than they were with the show last Tuesday, in the stable of Mr. Taylor in Waterville. The weather was decidedly bad—a better condition of the roads and a sunshiny day would have brought out a larger display, without doubt; there might even have been "too much of a good thing," in that case. As it was the really fine animals exhibited had room to show their points, and the knowing ones had room to discuss them. As to the poor devils who love to touch and handle what doesn't belong to them, they had room enough too—in their pockets, at least—as some of us very sensibly experienced. Even the poor devils, however, had the consolation of knowing that the "good blood" introduced into the State at such expense by the great breeders, must sooner or later trickle down within reach of the smallest fanciers; wherefore we added blessing to our praises of the solid men who had moved to bring about the meeting with a view to the organization of some permanent organization for mutual benefit.

As to the relative merits of the animals on exhibition, there were of course, different opinions; with regard to some of them, however, there could be "no mistake." A splendid three-year-old buck, Paular Merino, owned by Seth Wentworth of China, and Dr. Cates of Vassalboro', took everybody's vote, and was in the estimation of some judges, the best animal shown. These gentlemen also exhibited other grade and full blood, all good, great, we should have said, perhaps, but for the presence of their superiors.

Dr. Boutelle of Waterville, presented the two-year-old buck Jason, (Paular Merino) a magnificent fellow with points that prove him to be a stock getter of the first quality. A lot of grade ewe lambs of his get, also exhibited by Dr. B., were a little prettier than anything of the kind ever shown in this region before—beauties—with the wholesome look and first rate "feel," suggestive of judicious "general treatment" as the secret of the Dr.'s success.

Mr. Joshua Nye, of Waterville, exhibited two thoroughbred merino bucks, the largest of which weighed one hundred and seventy-six pounds—both remarkably handsome animals, and well qualified to make their mark wherever they may be introduced.

A number of Cotswold ewes shown by Mr. Joseph Percival, also of Waterville, were well worth the attention they received. Mr. Percival we are informed, has been engaged in breeding for some years, with a view to the admirable results presented on Tuesday. None of us, it is presumed, failed to "see the point" to which he has perfected them, slow as we farmers are in coming to the knowledge of our interests with respect to the production of first class mutton.

Mr. Ephraim Maxham, (senior editor of the *Eastern Mail*) presented some excellent sheep, a buck and two ewes—full blood merinoes, with a pedigree to make one's ears tingle; the buck, a lamb ten months old, having been sired by the Rockwell Eureka, and raised by Mr. Bridge of Vermont, from whence Mr. Maxham has just bought him, with special reference to the requirements of Maine breeders. He is large and promising, and will undoubtedly be heard from hereafter.

A dozen fine ewe lambs offered by Mr. H. G. Abbott of North Vassalboro', from his large flock of grade natives and merinoes, were capital specimens of what may be accomplished by good breeding and management. Fat mutton with fair fleece is what he is after, and we not only wish he may, but believe he will get it.

These are some of the animals which attracted general admiration from the practical men present. There were others well worth looking at and talking about. Many good things were said, too, at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, by and in behalf of the wool growers of Maine. The result in which your readers will be chiefly interested, was, that a committee was appointed to meet at no distant day for the purpose of settling preliminaries for the organization of a State Association, from which association still greater things are confidently expected by your correspondent.

T. K. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

Ticks on Sheep.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in a late number of the FARMER that some one enquires for something that will cure ticks on sheep. Now, sirs, having had some experience in the matter, I think I can tell your correspondent and all others who wish to know of a safe, easy and cheap remedy that will do it. One great advantage of it is that it can be applied and better applied when no other can be with much success. I have never used the Extract of Tobacco or Sheep Wash, but I am informed that it is not effectual; probably it would be if it were strong enough. My remedy is the smoke of tobacco blown into the fleece of the animals; with a suitable apparatus the wool of the sheep can be perfectly saturated with the *vile stench* in a very brief space, and as the poor tick has never learned to "chew or smoke" he quickly yields to fate. This may seem to some too simple a remedy to be certain in its operation, but any one who has come into close contact with the clothing of an habitual "smoker" will readily understand what an unhealthy climate the fleece of a sheep must be when well filled with strong tobacco smoke. And it is no small recommendation that in these times of high prices a fig of it will be sufficient for quite a flock.

And now perhaps your correspondent will want to know how to do it. I have used a pipe made of copper and a cylindrical box, holding about a pint. In one end a tube is inserted through which it is worked by hand bellows. In the other end another tube conveys the smoke to the wool of the sheep. It is important that the tobacco be perfectly dry, else it will not burn readily. I have understood that Dr. Holmes invented a machine for this purpose, which he called a "Fumigator." Any one with a little ingenuity will find some way of doing the thing, and when he has done it he will find he has not only an effectual remedy for ticks on sheep, but also for lice and other vermin on calves, if he can succeed in bringing and holding it in suitable contact. I will add that the flock will have to be done over twice, as it cannot kill the nits, and when they hatch there will be another crop. If this should seem to any one to be too much work, he had better keep the ticks, as I do not believe a remedy can be found that will kill the nits and not the sheep also. W.

Waterford, March 10, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—D. L. C. enquires for the best method for getting rid of sheep ticks—I say smoke them. And here let me explain by a little conversation with neighbor S.:

"Friend N., what makes your sheep look so smooth? mine are being eaten up alive with ticks."

"I smoke them with tobacco."

"Ah! how is that?"

"Well, I have a smoke machine, as we call it, made by J. B. Allen, tin plate worker, at Addison Point, which does the business. It is made thus: A tin cylinder say six or eight inches long, by one and a half or two inches in diameter (look seamed;) bottom with a tube four or five inches long, three sixteenths of an inch in diameter at the lower end and one-half inch at the upper, to go in through the bottom half an inch; at the top fit a cover, with a tube to extend through it half an inch, to fit the nose of a bellows; bottom and top should be packed with caleine even with the tubes to prevent unsoldering; then put the nose of the bellows in the tube in the cover, fill it with tobacco cut fine, drop in a little fire, put on the cover, put a wet rag around the joint and go ahead."

"Well, friend N., can you get me one?"

"Oh, yes." And neighbor S. takes his machine and starts for home and calls at the village store for some tobacco.

"What have you got there, S.?"

"Well, they call it a smoke machine, to kill ticks with."

"Well, the ticks you kill with that I fancy won't relieve your sheep much."

"I don't have much faith in the thing, but let me have some of your strong tobacco and I will try it, anyhow."

S. goes home, cuts the tobacco, goes to the barn and boy takes the sheep and operations commence; puts in the tube, gives a few puffs with the bellows, then shifts to another place. Two hands will go over twenty or thirty sheep per hour, at the expense of a quarter of an ounce of tobacco per head. They will want a second application when the nits hatch.

"Well, S., what do you think of your tick killer by this time?"

"It does the business up nice—any quantity of dead ticks but not one live one left on the sheep.

Can you or any of your subscribers tell me how to give a blind horse his sight? He was castrated 18 months ago and bled until blind, and has but partially recovered his sight. I have examined the works of Dadd and Knowles, but find nothing to reach the case.

Addison, March 7, 1866. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Thoughts as they Occur---No. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—*Remedy for Poisoned Sheep.* The season is now at hand when sheep are liable to get poisoned by eating laurel or "lamb kill," as it is frequently called. Sheep or lambs seldom touch it except when they are first turned out in the spring. A sure remedy, and one always at hand, is a dose of strong tea. It will give relief in a few minutes. There are other remedies, but one is enough, provided it is reliable and always available.

Lame Hogs. Some one inquires through the FARMER for a remedy for "hogs that have lost the use of their hind legs." In answer I will say that this difficulty is caused by a lack of exercise. The apartment in which they are kept is cold, and you give them a warm nest of straw to lie in. They find it more comfortable covered in that than stirring around, and they remain curled up there nearly all the time. The consequence is they soon begin to lose the use of their legs. The remedy suggests itself—exercise. As soon as the hog shows any signs of lameness, turn him out and let him run at large. At least, let him have the liberty of the farm yard. If he is reluctant about travelling around, make him do it. I have known hogs cured after they had become so lame they could not stand, by holding them up a few minutes at a time, and forcing them to step. But if you have a bad case there will be much trouble about it, and if the hog is in a suitable condition the butcher's knife is the best remedy.

A tree that will not bear. Another inquiry is in reference to an apple tree which grows rapidly without producing any fruit, and the owner wishes to know how he shall make it bear. Its barrenness may be the result of one of several causes. It may be too much shaded to bear fruit. Or the soil and location may be unfavorable to that particular kind of fruit. The remedy would be to graft some other variety. But quite probably the reason is that the tree stands in a very rich place, and that the growth runs all to wood instead of fruit. In this case it becomes necessary to check the growth of wood and promote the formation of fruit buds. This is done by "heading back." The last of August cut back all the growing branches, which operation will check the growth of wood, and the vitality of the tree will be thrown into the buds, which will expand into fruit buds. Experienced nurserymen understand the management of trees so well that they can make a tree, or any part of it, fruit or grow at their will.

Short Red or Butter Carrot. This is a small variety of the carrot. As its name indicates it is short, varying from three to six inches in length, and from two to four in diameter. Instead of tapering to a point like the common carrot, it ends abruptly, its lower extremity being about two-thirds the diameter of the upper, while a small slender root protrudes down into the ground. Its color is dark orange or reddish. Flavor very pleasant, but rich. The growth is very rapid after it gets started, though the plant is very slender when it first leaves the ground. It should be sown the first of June in a rich, mellow soil, in drills twelve inches apart, and thinned to three inches in the drill. It is excellent for the table, but its greatest value is for staining winter butter. Its high color makes its peculiarly valuable for this purpose. A small quantity will stain a large churning of butter, giving it a rich golden color and a sweet grapy flavor. Any dairyman making butter in the winter, after having used this kind, would not willingly be without them. Any one wishing for seed can obtain it by sending to the subscriber at East Turner. Z. A. GILBERT.

March 14, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

Lincoln Co. Agr'l and Hort. Society.

The farmers of Lincoln and Knox counties are requested to notice the following premiums for 1866.

Through the liberality of Hon. N. A. Farwell, the sum of $50 was placed at the disposal of the Trustees, to be awarded as a premium for the best crop of corn, to be grown on not less than one acre of ground, in the year 1866. The Trustees of this society have decided to offer in addition to this, one premium of $25, one of $10, and one of $5, on the same conditions under which that of $50 was offered. They have also decided to offer one premium of $20, one of $10, and one of $5, on the largest and best crop of potatoes, grown on not less than one acre, and under the same general conditions as for those offered on corn, which conditions are as follows:

1st. Each competitor shall give notice to the Secretary of the Society on or before the first day of May, 1866, that they intend to compete for the premiums offered.

At the annual exhibition, a full and satisfactory detailed statement in writing to be made of the mode of culture, the kind of soil on which the crops were raised, the depth of plowing, the kind and quantity of manure, manner of manuring, together with such other facts and information in regard to cultivation as will assist the awarding committees in making their awards, or benefit others to know. Also the whole cost of raising and the amount and value of the crop at the time of harvesting.

The Trustees confidently anticipate a large number of competitors for these prizes, and the farmers of Lincoln and Knox counties are earnestly called upon to immediately make preparations to compete for these premiums. Let each one try, and they will be fully repaid if they succeed in raising a large crop, whether they receive a premium or not.

C. C. ATWELL, Sec'y.

Waldoboro', March 18, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

Bone Meal for Cattle.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice that almost every farmer has one, two or more cattle at this time of year which look thin and sickly. The most of these cattle will grab at and chew, when within their reach any harness, horse-blanket, bits of boards, manure on other cattle, old bones, &c., seemingly with a great relish. Now such animals are more or less diseased (commonly spoken of as bone disease) and require something more than they get in their usual food.—In nine cases out of ten *bone meal* is the lack and remedy. Last May and June I fed about 40 lbs bone meal to four cows and three yearlings with marked results. They began immediately to improve in condition and the cows increased their flow of milk both in quantity and quality. My cows have never held out their milk so late or been so hearty and rugged as this winter. I have a nice calf that began to go down hill the last of December or first of January. I gave him, in the course of two weeks, two lbs. of bone meal and honestly believe that it did him more good than two bushels of oats. He began to improve in condition, and to all appearances has gained as much within six weeks as such animals usually do in summer. Cattle that are diseased and need bone meal will eat it very readily, the same as cattle with the garget will eat garget root. Farmers, feed bone meal, for it pays.

New Sharon, March 8th, 1866. F. W. F.

For the Maine Farmer.

Italian Bees.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In answer to "A Reader's" inquiry as to the superiority of the Italian Bees over the native or common bees, I would say that I have kept the Italians for three years, and consider them so much superior to the natives that I would not take native bees as a gift, to keep, if I could buy Italians at twenty dollars a swarm, the present price. They are superior in every point. More hardy, more prolific, work more hours, gather honey from flowers abandoned by the common bee, swarm at least ten days earlier on an average, besides being a much prettier bee. Nearly all the bee-keepers in my neighborhood have the Italian bees, and are of the same opinion as myself. CHARLES MORRILL.

Winthrop, Feb. 14. 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Good Pig.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I slaughtered a pig on the 29th day of last November, seven months and nine days old, which weighed 322 pounds. He was a mixture of the Suffolk and Chester. His feed was seventeen and a bushels of corn meal, with a very small quantity of skim milk. Considering his age and keeping, I think this was doing very well. J. H. L.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Advice to New Beginners.

In the first place, spare no pains to establish for yourself a good character for honesty, punctuality, industry and economy. If a man's credit is good, and he is in want of the loan of a few dollars, to carry on his business to a better advantage, he can readily get it; but if otherwise, the lender will keep his money and the borrower may do as he can. Never make a positive promise to pay money, or do anything else on a certain day, without some proviso. Use all endeavors to meet every engagement punctually at the time. Avoid as much as possible all jarring or differences with others; if they do arise, compromise the matter, even at some sacrifice, if it can be done; if not, leave it to a reference, and there let it end. Be particularly careful to guard against being concerned in law-suits; in most cases it is better to give up the claim than to go to law about it. It is easy to get into law, but oftentimes very hard and expensive to get out of it.

If your capital is small, begin business on a moderate scale, and as your gains and experience increase, your business may also be increased. Let speculating very much alone, and be contented with the slower but more certain profits of regular business. Avoid entirely all visionary speculative schemes, that, like the morus multicaulis, hold out a prospect of rapid accumulations, and making an independent fortune in a short time. But see the result: all a piece of deception, attended with the loss of much money and trouble.

If your business is farming, have your work so arranged as to change from one thing to another as little as possible in the same day; do one thing at a time and finish that before beginning another; and always remember, that if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. Let there be no hurrying and driving of hired help, to get as much work as possible out of them in a day, nor pinch them down to work for less than common wages; there is nothing gained by it but the name of a close-fisted, hard master, and perhaps a little addition of ill-will.

Stay at home, and see to the work yourself, that it is done properly and in the right time. Deal fairly, and pay in cash or short credits; settle with all those you deal with at least once in every year. Keep fair accounts of debt and credit, so that you may know at any time how your affairs are going on.

If you borrow anything of your neighbor, be careful that it is not injured, and return it as soon as you are done with it, and make the same terms with them when they borrow.

Be accommodating, for it costs but little, remembering that you may yourself be placed in difficulty.

Have a place to put all your tools and implements, when not in use, and then you will know where they are, when wanted to use again. How often do we see plows, harrows, &c., left in the corner of the fence where they were last used.

A man will never make a poor farm rich with but little money, unless these small matters are attended to.

If there should be any new-fangled project got up, (and there is scarcely a year passed without,) for the purpose of improving land, or making money faster and easier; if you are disposed to try them all, do it on a small scale, and then if it should prove blank, as they most commonly do, there will not be much loss; but if it succeeds, try it again, as one experiment in farming operations does not establish a fact.

I approve of farmers trying experiments on a small scale, that look likely to be beneficial in raising crops, or improving land. There have been valuable discoveries made thereby, and perhaps as many others the result of accident.

Such has been the experience of one who spent a long life devoted principally to the cultivation and improvement of the land; one who has practiced what he has laid down in these essays, and whose observations of the practices of others, has confirmed his belief, that no man will ever make a good farmer, in any other way, save by his own experimental knowledge.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Winter Mulch.

The past winter has been unfavorable for grass lands. During a considerable portion of the time the earth has been left bare of snow and exposed to intense cold. The ground has been frozen to a great depth, and the alternate freezing and thawing must have killed the roots of grasses to a greater extent than usual. Whatever inconveniences and discomfort there may be in deep and long continued snows in our climate, they serve as a protection, or winter mulch, for our grass lands, and the increase of crops at harvest more than balances the account of their inconvenience in winter. Every one must have observed that where the snow lies thick and long, there the grass springs up earliest and is rankest. The old adage then, "Snow is the poor man's manure," is not without foundation in fact. It costs nothing, and is very valuable. Nature teaches important lessons, if we but heed her counsels, and we learn from the action of snows that a winter mulch is not without profit. Those farmers who left a good coat of grass upon meadows at the commencement of winter, we apprehend will find their account in it the coming season. The protection which it gives to the roots and tender blades during a season of little snow, and where the ground is laid open to the blasts of winter, will be almost equal in results to a coating of manure applied in spring to meadows that have been fed down close in fall, while the latter is much the most expensive. Manures spread in fall operate beneficially also in this way. They act as a protection against the severity of frosts and severe winds, and then there is the virtue of the manure, which, in itself, is a counteracting influence against cold, giving greater vigor to the plants late in the season, and bracing them for the winter frosts, as a well filled stomach of nutritious food braces up the human system for endurance.

Let farmers reason philosophically upon the action and agency of manure in producing crops; whether the manure spread upon the surface in fall and winter will not keep the ground warm, and draw from the atmosphere some of its well known gases, and fix them in the soil. The practice of feeding the aftermath down close in the fall is very objectionable.—The injury to the land is very much more than the value of the grass for feed. Our best farmers have learned this fact from experience. We like the application of all kinds of manures in the fall, spread evenly and finely so that the coat becomes, as it were, a part of the soil, because this acts to get up an additional growth of grass, which serves as a winter protection or mulch, to say nothing of manurial value from the decay of the grass during the next season.—*Utica Herald.*

Hints on Sugar-Making.

A correspondent who has tapped some of the identical trees which were tapped by King Phillip's men in 1676, sends the following:

SPOUTS. When sumac or elder can be obtained they are easiest made from these. They should be from six to twelve inches in length, not shaved off on the top, but whole, and burned out the whole length; this will so far exclude the air as to render it unnecessary to bore over the trees. The spouts should be turned in a lathe, and of a true taper.

TAPPING. A scant half-inch bit is every way preferable to a larger one. The hole should be carefully enlarged with a taper-bit to the inner side only of the bark, and on no account touch the bark with a hatchet, for that will injure the tree. Tap as near the ground as possible, and let the bucket stand on the ground where it is practicable. Never put more than one spout to a bucket, nor more than two buckets to one tree. Most of my buckets hold four gallons—a few of them eight—and they are sometimes filled in twenty-four hours from a single spout.

DISPOSAL OF SAP. Elevate the store-tub so that the sap can be drawn by a faucet and conveyed to the boiler by a spout, on the end of which hangs a strainer-bag. Never let the boiling *slack* until the syrup is taken off, lest it should burn on the sides of the pan or kettle; and be careful to clean the pan thoroughly each time you syrup off. In case suitable care is used in boiling, there is no need of adding anything to cleanse the sugar, but it will make the best article by boiling it down without even waiting to settle the syrup.—P. FIELD in *N. E. Farmer.*

Lice in Chicken-Houses.

We hardly know what to advise to rid the houses of this pest. We have always found lime-washing effectual when thoroughly done. It must be well worked into all crevices; holes which the brush cannot reach must be stopped, and the operation must be repeated till the desired change takes place. If the fowls are supplied in the house and in their run with a couple of bushels of dust, or better still, of wood ashes, with which should be mixed four or five pounds of black sulphur, they will use it is a bath and rid themselves of their visitors.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

Trial of Implements.

The necessities of the age, and the scarcity and high price of farm labor, have given a great impetus to the invention and manufacture of farm implements and machines. Mowers and reapers alone, have, according to careful inquiry, taken the place of a million men. Manufactures of all kinds have become numerous, and purchasers are everywhere inquiring which are the best of the different kinds of farm machines everywhere offered to the public. There are no inquiries which are received more frequently than those which call for our opinion as to the best mowing machine, reaper, thresher, horse-power, horse-rake, horse-fork, feed-cutter, subsoil plow, corn-sheller, &c. Among the vast number everywhere offered to the public, it is of course impossible for us to recommend, from our own experience, the most valuable. If an organization or standing committee, fully competent in every respect, could be appointed to give their whole time, year after year, to the business of testing by long trial, all the implements and machines manufactured throughout the country, they would have enough to do, and their reports, if carefully made, would be eagerly sought by every intelligent farmer from East-port to San Francisco. Such reports would be worth millions of dollars to the country, although manufactures would complain bitterly of partiality and incompetency.

As we do not expect such an organization to take the business in hand, the next best is a careful and deliberate trial, conducted by men of ability, under the appointment of agricultural societies. But in trials of this kind, limited to a few weeks at the utmost, it is difficult to arrive at complete conclusions. Some machines, especially those of a complex character, work finely and to great satisfaction, when new; but on the wearing of the many parts, or the bending or distortion of any one of them, it frequently becomes unmanageable, or of little efficiency. The employment for a week or two at a trial may therefore give a very different result from the use during a series of years on the farm.

Another difficulty is, the best made implements are often selected and sent, and the results which they give may be quite different from those which would be obtained from the thousands made for sale. Especial precaution ought to be taken in this direction, and machines selected promiscuously from those offered for sale. It is often difficult for a committee of judges to ascertain the nature of the material used. We have known at least one manufactory of reapers that furnished machines apparently of the best kind, on first using them, but nearly all of them gave out in a year or two.

Testing the case of draft by means of the dynamometer, is attended with some difficulties which is shown by the contradictory results obtained by some of the different trials we have already had for this purpose. A very sharp cutting blade in a mowing machine, would give a result quite different from a dull one. A series of knives might be made of the very finest, hardest and most expensive steel, and slipped in specially for such an occasion; or there might be an accidental difference in quality, where the competitors were men of strict integrity and honor. In an actual trial, not ten years ago, we accidenially learned that an adroit exhibitor slightly loosened the screw bolts on his machine, just before the trial was to be made, and by this trick received the first prize. A continued use of his machine, in that condition, would, of course, have ruined it. Frequent instances have occurred where the same machine, with the same patterns, has succeeded and proved excellent and durable in one manufacturer's hands, and resulted in failure in anothers.'—*Country Gentleman.*

Orchard Culture.

1. We believe in selecting a good site.
2. We believe in a thorough preparation of the soil.
3. We believe in enriching the soil according to its wants.
4. We believe in planting none but good trees.
5. We believe in planting trees not more than two or three years old, if bought at the nursery.
6. We believe in "setting" said trees after the most approved manner.
7. We believe in pruning and training said trees.
8. We believe in setting the branches low down on the trunks.
9. We believe in keeping those branches and trunks free from moss, caterpillars and all other pests.
10. We believe in cultivating orchards.
11. We believe it to be a great fallacy to suppose that cultivating an orchard means to grow crops in it.
12. We believe the perfection of orchard culture consists in giving up the soil exclusively to the trees.
13. We therefore believe in excluding all grass, roots, weeds, cattle, mice, borers, and every "unclean thing."
14. We believe that orchard trees may sometimes be profitably root pruned.
15. We believe that this should not be done "promiscuously" with a plow.
16. We believe that orchards may be cultivated without injuring the roots of the trees.
17 We believe that orchards may be planted in too rich a soil, and make too rank a growth, thereby becoming unfruitful, and also liable to "winter killing," and other ills.
18. We believing in checking this redundancy of growth.
19. We believe this may be done in various ways: such as summer pruning, root pruning, laying down to grass, growing crops, etc.
20. We believe that summer pruning and root pruning are the most direct, certain and satisfactory modes of accomplishing the end proposed.
21. We believe that grass robs the tree of nourishment very little if any less than some root crops.
22. We believe that an orchard in grass suffers much more in time of drouth than one well cultivated.
23. We believe that an orchard laid down to grass, and kept so, should be top-dressed from time to time.
24. We believe that lime, ashes, ground *raw* bones, compost of muck, etc., are capital top-dressing.
25. We believe that orchards laid down to grass should be plowed up at the first sign of "giving out."
26. We believe that old and decaying orchards in grass may often be renovated and made good by manure and cultivation.
27. We believe that a cultivated orchard yields fairer and better fruit than one not cultivated.
28. We believe it is a great mistake to except fruit trees from the universally recognized laws of cultivation.—*Horticulturist.*

Washing Sweated Horses.

A correspondent of the *London Field* answers an inquiry whether it is safe practice to wash sweated horses in cold water. He says he has adopted it, and with beneficial results, both in summer and in winter. After washing, the animal should be rubbed dry as far as practicable, and the legs especially. Should the hair on them be too long to admit of this being sufficiently done, flannel bandages should be put on, and a woolen rug thrown loosely over, but without the roller. In the course of an hour, the horse will be tolerably dry, and should then have another rub-down, and be clothed in the ordinary manner. If horses were treated in a more rational manner than is often the case, with pure air and scrupulous cleanliness, disease would be far less common.

What is more refreshing to a man after a hard day's shooting, or other laborious exercise, than a warm or cold bath; and I believe it to be equally so to the horse. To the tired hunter, a warm foot-bath and fomentation, if the animal is sufficiently quiet, is most refreshing. With gentle treatment, most horses can be used to almost anything. Some years ago I visited the royal stables at Buckingham Palace. There, as I was informed—and at the time myself witnessed the operation—every horse, summer and winter, was washed from head to foot with cold water, after returning from work, no matter whether it had been out one hour or six. A regular bath-house, cold water and plenty of it, two men after the ablution scraping, scrubbing, &c.; a kind of web cloth was thrown over to admit of evaporation, and the horse was afterwards rubbed down and clothed as usual in the course of an hour or two. We cannot all have such appliances, but still I consider the plan rational and

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

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☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

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☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Stubbs will call upon subscribers in Somerset County during the month of March

Mr. S. N. Tarbx is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Kennebec County, East side.

Mr. V. Darling and Sam'l P. Cain, will visit subscribers in Cumberland County during the months of March and April.

The Money Market.

The steady continued downward tendency of the premium on gold, is an encouraging augury of a speedy return of the business of the country to a specie basis without danger of the panic and revulsion which may have been apprehended. On Saturday last gold was quoted at 25 premium, the lowest figure reached for nearly three years, and some of our most eminent and sagacious financiers predict a return to specie payments within the present year. The passage of the loan bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, which was carried through the House on Friday last, will undoubtedly contribute to hasten this desirable consummation. Independent of the special influence of this timely measure, however, other causes have been in operation calculated to reduce the premium on gold. The receipts from imports continue unexpectedly large, and the internal revenue exceeds the most sanguine calculations of the government. The receipts flow into the Treasury in a steady and accumulating tide, demonstrating that while the ability of our people to bear the burden of taxation is increasing, the burden itself is rapidly diminishing. Besides paying the accruing interest and the annual expenditures, the lowest estimates place the sum that may be devoted to liquidating the national debt, within the next twelve months at not less than one hundred millions of dollars.

The reduction of government expenditures which has been much more rapid since the close of the war than could have been anticipated, contributes to improve the national credit. The Treasury instead of being compelled to meet requisitions by hundreds of millions, finds them reduced to moderate dimensions. So the public debt is not increasing, and both sides of the account help the return to a specie basis. The receipts increase, the expenditures diminish. Of course the means available for meeting the obligations of the government are augmented in both ways.

At the same time the national currency is disseminated every day more and more in the lately rebel States, as industry revives and business is quickened by the return of the people to their former avocations. This of course will have the same effect as a reduction of the amount of circulation, and help to bring paper and gold nearer together. Add to these tendencies the withdrawal of interest bearing legal tenders from circulation; the improvement in the price of American securities in Europe; and the vast recuperative energy and resources of the country, and we may realize something of the immense power at work, independent of legislation and cabinet action, in bearing down the premium on gold and restoring the equilibrium of the business of the country. Any observer can readily see the set of the current. A corresponding fall of prices must follow. The supply and demand will determine the market value of particular articles; but on the whole, every thing will sympathize with the downward tendency of gold. In the meantime it will be prudent for everybody to adjust their affairs to the altered aspect of things. The business of the country cannot stop. Manufactures and trade and the multitudinous operations of active life must go on. The enormous profits of the past few years cannot of course, again very soon be realized. Indeed such a state of things is inconsistent with a healthy and legitimate business. The rule now must be, small stocks, prompt returns, and careful, prudent management. This will bring us down to the hard pan of specie payments, and open the way for the era of new enterprises, and of a solid and enduring prosperity.

Land Payments to Maine. The bill to carry into effect the fourth article of the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question, has passed the Senate. This act of justice and duty so long delayed, will contribute materially to the successful prosecution of the European & North American Railway enterprise in this State, as the sum thus reimbursed to Maine and Massachusetts, is to be devoted towards the building of the road.

The bill provides for the purpose of executing the 4th article of the treaty that the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $32,688 to Massachusetts, and to the State of Maine the sum of $113,988, being at the rate of $1,25 per acre for the amount of the public lands of these two States, in the possesion of the classes of persons described in said fourth article of said treaty, ascertained by a joint commission instituted by Massachusetts and Maine in 1843, and by a commission instituted by Maine in 1854, the said money to be paid as soon as the State of Maine shall by a resolution of the legislature thereof, agree to quiet by good and sufficient releases, all the occupants of the public lands in Massachusetts and Maine, whether holding under grants from New Brunswick, or holding by possessory titles according to the reports of the aforesaid Commission, so far as they have not been already quieted by such release, and shall further undertake, to quiet in like manner any possessory rights under the said 4th article of said treaty, which may hereafter be discovered to exist upon the public lands of said State of Maine, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, make the payment directed by this section, in any of the 6 per centum securities of the United States which are or may be authorized by law.

The New Atlantic Cable. Arrangements are making to renew the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable during the ensuing summer. The Great Eastern steamship still lies in the Medway with the remainder of the last year's cable on board. The coming expedition is expected to set sail on the first of June. The old cable will be taken from the hold and stowed in another vessel, while the new one will occupy its place. As at present designed the new cable will be laid to Newfoundland and then the Great Eastern returns to mid ocean in search for the lost end. If it shall be found, and proves sound on trial, the splice will be made with the piece now stowed in the Great Eastern, and the job completed at once. The new cable is identical with the old in all respects, save that there is no composition soaked into the manilla covering, the outer wires being galvanized, and the rope is said to be capable of sustaining a strain of 15 cwt. to a ton more than that of last year. About 160 miles of the new cable have been already made, and when all the machinery is in operation the manufacture is expected to proceed at the rate of 100 miles per week.

☞ A correspondent writes us that of nine young men who left Bristol, all belonging to one school district, No. 3, South Walpole, and enlisted in the service of their country at the commencement of the war, there is but one living, Reuben R. McFarland, Sergeant of Co. I, 15th Maine. Their graves may be found scattered from the Potomac to the borders of the Rio Grande. Five of the nine belonged to Co. I.

State College of Agriculture. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, has called a meeting of the Board to be held in Bangor on the 28th inst. The object is understood to be to confer together and mature plans for putting the institution in operation at an early day.

☞ Capt. Joseph Covell, of Jay, in this State, recently appointed U. S. Consul at Prince Edward's Island, died at Charlottetown on the 7th inst.

Death of Major Gen. Seth Williams.

Intelligence was received on Saturday last of the death of Brevet Major General Seth Williams, a native of this city, and for many years an officer in the army of the United States. He died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles A. Lambard in Boston, on Friday evening last, after an illness of about four weeks, at the age of 44 years. The protracted and severe mental labor which his duties as Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac devolved upon him, from the outbreak to the end of the rebellion, had gradually undermined his health, and when the reaction consequent upon a relaxation of those duties ensued, he was unable to rally his accustomed robust energy, and the over-wrought brain succumbed at last to the fatal paralysis which terminated his useful and honorable life. The first serious indication of disease manifested itself while engaged in the duties of his profession at Philadelphia, where he was stationed as Adjutant General upon the staff of Gen. Meade, although his friends had previously noticed a peculiar exhilaration of mind somewhat in excess of his habitual character and temperament, attributing it, however, at the time, to the lightness of heart and sense of relief which might naturally succeed a release from long continued mental application and responsibility. Gen. Meade immediately telegraphed to members of his family in Boston, and placing him in their charge, the General was conveyed to that city, in the hope that by skilful medical treatment and the gentle care of attached and faithful friends, he might be restored again to health of body and mind, or that at least sufficient strength would be recovered to enable him to reach the home of his boyhood, ere the final summons came, and receive the blessing of an aged father. It was not so to be. The disease, which was pronounced by physicians to be a sub-acute inflammation of the brain, progressed with fatal rapidity, and on the evening of the 23d of March, the day upon which he entered his forty-fifth year, the spirit of the good, the gentle, the brave Seth Williams was released from earth and went to heaven.

We would that space were permitted us, and that we felt equal to the duty of paying a fitting tribute to the worth and character of our distinguished fellow-citizen. We leave that labor of love to be performed by other hands. At the present time we are able only to give a hasty and meagre record of his life and public services from the scanty materials in our possession:

Gen. Williams was born in Augusta March 22d, 1822. In 1837 he attended the military school at Norwich, and in 1838 entered the academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1842, and was breveted Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery. In August 1844 he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, and in March 1847 was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He served in the Mexican war as aid-de-camp to Gen. Patterson, and April 18th, 1847, was breveted Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico."

He was Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point from 1850 to 1853, and in August 1853 was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, and from that time served in the Department at Washington until the breaking out of the rebellion. He was Gen. McClellan's Adjutant General during his campaign in Western Virginia, and in July 1861 returned to Washington, was made the Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, and remained constantly at his post, performing almost herculean labors during the organization of the army, until the headquarters were changed to the front in the spring of 1862. He held this important position under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, fulfilling its arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of each of these commanders.

He was commissioned as Major in August 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel in July 1862, in the regular service, and as Brigadier General in September 1861, and as Major General by brevet in August 1864, of Volunteers.

In November, 1864, owing to the severity of his labors and the evident need of relief, he was appointed Inspector General, and ordered to Savannah and other places South, on a tour of inspection. He served in this capacity on Gen. Grant's staff until the close of the war, and had the honor of conducting in part the negotiations for the surrender of Gen. Lee.

His last special service was upon the Commission which convened in Boston in January last, to investigate the charges made by the Prussian Government in relation to the enlistment of some of its subjects into our army.

The remains of Gen. Williams were brought to this city on Saturday, by special train, for interment, and on Monday afternoon impressive funeral services were performed at St. Mark's church, the rector, Rev. E. E. Johnson, officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tucker of Hallowell The day was inclement, but a large assemblage of friends and townsmen were gathered to pay the last tribute of honor and respect to all that was mortal of him whose life had been given as truly to his country as if he had fallen upon the field of battle. The City Council reflecting the deep and general sentiment of sorrow for his loss, and a just pride in the memory of his eminent public services, at a meeting held on Saturday, passed appropriate resolutions, and followed the remains to the grave. By the desire of the family, there were no military demonstrations on the occasion, save the usual salute of fifteen guns, which were fired by order of Maj. Gilbreth, the commandant of the U. S. Arsenal. The pall-bearers were Maj. Gen. Chamberlain, of Brunswick, Adjutant General J. L. Hodsdon, Lt. Col. J. W. T. Gardiner, Major B. H. Gilbreth, Capt. T. J. Bailey and Capt. C. Boutelle, of Brunswick.

At the conclusion of the services at the church, the remains were followed to their last resting place, in Forest Grove Cemetery, and there deposited by the side of a beloved mother, who departed this life many years since. There will his mortal dust mingle with hers, and his pure spirit, freed from its earthly incumbrances, join her in the everlasting mansions of the blessed.

On Monday a dispatch was received by Hon. Daniel Williams, the father of Gen. Williams, from Lt. Gen. Grant, conveying to the family of the deceased, expressions of his "condolence in their deep affliction and the country's loss." Gen. Grant, also in behalf of himself and other friends and brother graduates of the Military Academy, expresses a desire for the interment of his remains at West Point, if agreeable to the wishes of his family. We believe, however, it is their desire that his ashes should repose among those of his kindred.

☞ The lecture of Gen. Chamberlain on Saturday evening last at Granite Hall, owing to the inclemency of the weather and other unfavorable circumstances, we are sorry to say was thinly attended. It was thrillingly interesting, however, to the few who listened to it. The story of the long and deadly struggle on Little Round Top, one of the many heroic episodes of the battle of Gettysburg, in which the 20th Maine so gallantly distinguished themselves, was most eloquently told. In the course of his opening remarks, Gen. Chamberlain paid a touching tribute to the character of Gen. Williams, whose remains were at that moment on their way home for burial. We hope another opportunity will be afforded our citizens to hear this lecture, and that Gen. C. will be invited to repeat it in this city under circumstances which shall secure a more general attendance.

The 12th Maine. Three additional companies of the 12th Maine, H, I and K, numbering 200 men under command of Lt. Col. Illsley, arrived in this city on Thursday evening last from Savannah, Georgia. They were paid off on Friday and received their final discharge. All the field and staff officers of the regiment have been mustered out of the service except Major Hastings, who remains at Savannah in command of the batallion, whose time expires in January next.

☞ Among the recent appointments of second lieutenants in the regular army are the following from Maine: In the 7th Infantry, C. F. Larrabee, late 1st lieutenant 23th Me., and Wm. Dodge, late 24 lieutenant 10th Me.; 9th Infantry, Wm. L. Smith, late 1st lieutenant 13th Me.; 16th Infantry, C. S. Illsley, late captain 15th Me.; 13th Infantry, Geo. W. Wood.

☞ Major J. W. T. Gardiner of the regular army, now stationed in this city on recruiting service has been breveted Lieutenant Colonel for faithful services as Assistant Provost Marshal General of Maine.

☞ The reported arrest of the guerilla Quantrell turns out to be untrue. The person arrested proves to be another person.

Adjourned Meeting of the City Council.

Augusta, March 24, 1866.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of John McArthur and others for exempting the manufacturing establishments of the Cushnoc Manufacturing and Water Power Company, hereafter erected, from taxation, reported a preamble and vote, and recommended their passage.

Report accepted, and vote passed.

Permission was granted James W. North to occupy a portion of Water Street for building purposes.

Petition of James Savage and others to make Kennebec Bridge *free* was referred to the Committee on City Buildings.

Resignation of Edward Fenno, Esq., one of the Overseers of the Poor, was read and accepted.

Bonds of John G. Phinney, Street Commissioner, and John E. Ward, Wm. H. Libby and C. E. Hayward, Constables, were read and approved.

The following officers were elected in Joint Convention:

Overseer of the Poor—J. S. Turner.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark—Thos. Wadsworth, Thos. Fuller, P. S. Percival, M. P. Faught, J. E. Ward, J. M. Webster, J. H. Dudley, A. Sawtelle, Levi Page, Benj. Gardner, J. B. Dyer, A. Carlton, J. A. Mitchell, E. R. Robbins, E. Sawyer, C. E. Hayward, J. S. Whitney, J. N. Wade, S. B. Hodgkins, R. D. Fogg, L. Griffith, S. B. Worthley, J. C. Tibbetts.

Surveyors of Lumber—G. C. Bartlett, E. Atkins, J. W. Lawson, Danforth Foster, L. B. Mosher, J. P. Wyman, David Smiley, Jr., A. T. Beale, Alvan Fogg, Thos. M. Baker, D. G. Baker, Eben Sawyer, Seth Nutting, G. G. Stevens, Martin Peaslee, F. H. Tibbetts, Ambrose Small, J. N. Wade, L. Griffith, S. B. Hodgkins, P. S. Percival, R. L. Fogg, R. B. Worthly, R. McVarney and J. N. Wade.

Fence Viewers—John Craig, Eben Packard, John Arnold, John E. Ward, E. Barrows, Danforth Foster, Albert Bolton, Anson Church, Thos. C. Hoyt, Wm. H. Wood, Charles Little, J. N. Wade, Milton E. Libby.

Sellers of Leather—Stephen Deering, Wm. T. Folsom, James Flagg, Erastus Haskell, John Lawrence, A. D. Locke.

Viewers, Surveyors and Cullers of Hoops and Staves—Ezra Emery, Reuben C. Smith, O. C. Whitehouse.

Persons to make Complaint against Truant Children—G. W. Jones, C. E. Hayward, M. E. Libby.

Tythingmen—H. Pettingill, F. W. Brann, A. T. Beale, W. H. Libby, S. Nutting, O. C. Whitehouse, J. N. Wade, Jacob Saunders, Wm. Stone, Jr., J. D. Pierce.

The City Marshal nominated the following named persons as Police Officers, and they were elected:

E. F. Pinkham, Chas. C. Stone, J. W. Littlefield, Willard S. Kimball, J. M. Longfellow, Chas. L. Brann, Elisha Springer, Baker Weston, A. H. Smith, F. W. Albee, E. W. Getchell, Frank White, Wm. M. Folsom. Approved and accepted.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Accounts—Aldermen, Whitehouse and Ballard; Councilmen, Osgood, Percival and Miller.

On Finance—Aldermen, Farwell and Barrows; Councilmen, Boothby, Fuller and Hoyt.

On Burying Grounds—Aldermen, Pettingill and Libbey; Councilmen, Griffith, Kimball and Hoyt.

On Fire Department—Aldermen, Ballard and Parsons; Councilmen, Dorr, Fogg and Keene.

On Highways—Aldermen, Whitehouse and Libbey; Councilmen, Savage, Phinney and Wall.

On Printing—Aldermen, Libbey and Pettingill; Councilmen, Fuller, Osgood and Curtis.

On City Buildings—Aldermen, Parsons and Farwell; Councilmen, Fogg, Boothby and Savage.

On New Streets—Aldermen, Barrows and Whitehouse; Councilmen, Phinney, Cummings and McFarland.

On Schools and School Districts—Aldermen, Farwell and Pettingill; Councilmen, Percival, Lane and Tibbetts.

On Bells and Clocks—Aldermen, Parsons and Ballard; Councilmen, Tibbets, Snow and Keene.

On Earolled Ordinances—Aldermen, Ballard and Barrows; Councilmen, McFarland, Lane and Snow.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by both branches of the City Council:

Whereas, The sad intelligence has been received of the sudden death of Brevet Major General Seth Williams, an honored townsman and a distinguished officer of the United States army who faithfully served his country during the long and perilous conflict for the preservation of the republic, and

Whereas, The members of this Council, in common with their fellow citizens generally, are desirous of expressing their sense not only of the valuable public services of the deceased, but of his private worth, and their profound sorrow for his loss to the country and this community, and of sympathy with his bereaved family, therefore,

Resolved, That the City Government, as a token of respect and honor to the memory of the late General Williams, will attend the funeral of their deceased fellow-townsman in a body and participate in the funeral obsequies.

Voted, That the City Clerk be requested to present a copy of this preamble and resolution to the family of the deceased.

U. S. Commissioner's Court. J. H. Manley, *Commissioner*. March 24. Francis Lotulipo of Waterville, was arraigned for being a retail dealer in liquors. Defendant pleaded guilty. He paid license and cost and was discharged by order of Geo. F. Talbort, U. S. District Att'y. March 21. Hiram Ware of Pittston, was arraigned for robbing the mail at Pittston, on the 15th of July last. Deft. pleaded not guilty. Examination held and deft. adjudged not guilty and discharged. Geo. W. Wilcox, Esq., for defence. Sarah Jane Ware of Pittston, was also arraigned on same charge. Pleaded not guilty. Examination continued till Wednesday, March 28th.—Geo. W. Wilcox, Esq., for defence. March 23d. William Woodman of Waterville, was arraigned for being an unlicensed cattle broker. Deft. pleaded not guilty. Examination continued till March 24, when deft. was adjudged not guilty and discharged.

☞ The Universalist Society of this city has extended an invitation to Rev. C. R. Moor, of Cambridgeport, Mass., to become its pastor at a salary of $1800 per annum. Mr. Moor has temporarily supplied the pulpit of the Society during the past three months, and the interest awakened by his ministrations has been such as to create a unanimous desire for his permanent engagement. He has accepted the call. The church on Chapel street having been found too small to accommodate the increasing attendance, the Hall in the new Granite Block has been engaged for the purpose. Services will be held there every Sabbath afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ The Lewiston *Journal* says that the case of the Blossoms of Auburn, charged with an attempt to abduct that "eminent patriot" George N. Saunders, at Montreal, last summer, will come up for final decision at Montreal next Saturday. The elder Blossom is still in confinement at Montreal—the younger one having been admitted to bail. Now that Saunders has gone to Europe and O'Leary has died in a drunken fit, the government can make no case at all against the Blossoms, and it is believed that a nol pros will be entered and the prisoners discharged. They have been most shamefully abused by the Canadian courts.

A Singular Story. A Louisville despatch state that a man named King, arrested in that city a short time ago for theft committed in Ohio, and awaiting in jail a requisition from the Governor of that State, has made confession that he (King) and not Payne was the man who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward. This confession being repeated to Jeff. C. Davis, who temporarily commands the Department, the latter telegraphed to Washington for the parties who were acquainted with the facts of the assassination conspiracy to come and investigate the affair. King is identified as a rebel spy during the rebellion. A later despatch states that King has since attempted to commit suicide, and that his life is now despaired of.

15th Maine. R. R. McFarland, Sergeant of Co. I, 15th regiment, writes from Lancaster, South Carolina, Jan. 1st, that the Company had been so reduced by sickness and death since May last, that out of eighty-three all they could muster for duty at the time he wrote was forty men.

☞ A depository for the sale of horses, carriages, furniture, musical instruments, &c., has been established in this city by G. W. Brown & Co., in Darby Hall. There is a good opening for such a business in this city, and we wish our enterprising friends abundant success.

☞ The complimentary Levee for the benefit of the Augusta Cornet Band, in this city on Thursday and Friday evenings last, was quite successful. The receipts were over $800, and we are glad to learn that the Band will realize a handsome sum over their expenses.

☞ Prof. Smythe of Bowdoin College is now in this city soliciting contributions for the erection of the proposed Memorial Hall in connection with the College. We understand that he has been very successful in his efforts.

☞ J. J. Brown, Esq., a well known broker of Portland, died very suddenly at his residence in that city one day last week, in an apoplectic fit.

Reimbursements of the War Expenses of the Loyal States.

The special order for the day on Wednesday last in the House of Representatives, was the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in calling out the militia for the defence of that State during the rebel invasion of 1863. Mr. Blaine of Maine, moved to amend the bill, by substituting the one reported by the select committee, of which he is chairman, several weeks since, to reimburse all the loyal States for advances made and expenses incurred in the war for the Union. This bill distributes United States bonds to the amount of one hundred and eighteen million dollars among the loyal States in proportion to the number of men furnished for the war. The New England States receive the following amounts: Maine, $3,112,725; New Hampshire, $1,695,485; Vermont, $1,597,860; Massachusetts, $6,811,420; Rhode Island, $983,290; Connecticut, $2,778,270.

Mr. Blaine supported his motion by a brief and forcible speech, which held the attention of the House. We deem the subject of sufficient importance to our readers to give the following synopsis of his remarks, as furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*:

"Mr. Blaine began by saying that the legislation proposed in the substitute offered by him was precisely like that which Congress had adopted in regard to the expenditures of several States in the three wars in which the country had been engaged prior to the war of the Union. This policy, he said, was originally defined in the masterly report of Alexander Hamilton, which embraced a comprehensive plan for equalizing the payment to the States for their expenses incurred during the revolution. The point was then raised that Congress was not competent to refund these expenses, but Elbridge Gerry maintained with great ability that Congress had full power for this purpose, and this doctrine was generally assented to, with the limitation placed upon it by Roger Sherman, that the assumption of State liabilities should include only those debts incurred for the common cause. In pursuance of the policy thus sanctioned, the National Government paid to the States twenty-one and a half million dollars, a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the entire property of the Union at that time. This precedent was followed at the close of the war of 1812, both principal and interest of the State expenses being paid, with the solitary exception of the claim of Massachusetts, for which a bill had been pending in Congress, on and off, for the past forty years. The same principle was carried out in reference to the Mexican war. A refunding act was passed while that war was still raging, which provided for the expenses incurred by the State authorities prior to the mustering of the militia into the service of the United States; and supplementary acts were subsequently passed extending the provisions of the original law so as to cover the disbursements of counties, towns, corporations and individuals.

Having said so much of the proceedings warranting the legislation proposed, Mr. Blaine now proceeded to speak of its justice and expediency. The recent war, he said, was waged for the common good. It was as much for the benefit of the States which attempted suicide and for those not yet born, as for the States which bore the brunt of the contest. What justice was there in allowing Nebraska and Colorado to escape from the financial burdens of the war, in which Pennsylvania and Maine had poured out their blood and their treasure? It might be said that the late rebel States were impoverished by the war, and ought not to be laden with additional burdens; but what they had spent in their wicked attempt to break up the Union ought not to be placed to their credit on the national ledger; and it should be remembered that they were required to repudiate the debts contracted in carrying on the rebellion.

Mr. Blaine urged the importance of adopting this measure speedily, before it should become embarrassed by claims of another class. Congress should beware how it left open loyal claims, to be hereafter combined with gigantic rebel raids on the National Treasury. We have the subject completely under our control today, but it might not be so always. The policy of assumption by the Federal Government would relieve the States of taxes coming in the most direct and oppressive form. It was equally important as an aid to the United States Treasury, for the inhabitants of the States, partially relieved of their local taxes would pay their Federal taxes more cheerfully. The removal of the direct tax would render easy the payment of the necessary increased excise tax, and the increase of the national debt by the change would be nominal rather than real.

In speaking of the fear felt by some persons that the adoption of the pending measure would injure the national credit, Mr. Blaine said it would rather strengthen it by removing the uncertainty as to the extent of the permanent national debt. It was natural for men to exaggerate the unknown, and the adoption of this policy would put an end to surmises. Its rejection would be unjust to the States whose energies carried the war to a successful conclusion, and would present the strange spectacle of one half of the country having carried on a war for the benefit of the whole. The rejection of the policy would work against the old States by inciting emigration from the old States to the new, in order to escape taxation, and would seriously cripple the old States whose former sources of revenue had been in a large measure cut off and absorbed by the Federal government.

In conclusion, Mr. Blaine said he would not be understood as supplicating for the loyal States. The language of supplication was for those who had no right to use a stronger phrase. The loyal States had the right to demand justice, and this would not be done until their war debts were assumed by the general government. He explained that his substitute was not based upon the sums expended by the States in carrying on the war, but upon what they did in furnishing men.

The Fenian Movement. Both sections of the Fenian organization are understood to be making energetic but quiet preparations for a demonstration against England. Money and rifles are flowing in at both headquarters in New York, and it is rumored that some important features are in process of development. It is stated that the adherents of O'Mahoney number in the United States about eight hundred thousand members, and that eighty thousand adhere to the fortunes of Sweeney. It is also reported that Sweeney is so assured of taking the Canadas, that he has already mapped out the most valuable estates and pieces of property, for which lots have been drawn by his followers. Some of the more enthusiastic of his clansmen assert that they intend to retain permanent possession of the British American territories even after they have achieved the independence of Ireland. The O'Mahoney Fenians claim to have sent 5,000 men to Ireland within the last ten days. They confidently assert that these men will land, not in Ireland, but in some foreign country, and that they will immediately report to Stephens, who will dispose of them as he sees fit. The *World* publishes the alleged statistics of General Sweeney's army, which foots up 55,600 strong, including Massachusetts 3500, New Hampshire 1500. Vermont 1200, Connecticui 2900 and Maine 1000.

Value of a Little Knowledge. We met an old friend the other day, who was fond of studying chemistry and mineralogy in his boyhood. He said that in consequence of that knowledge, he had made a handsome sum on two different occasions. Being a jeweler, a fellow brought into his shop one day, a precious stone which he had offered in two other stores for twenty-five cents, and was refused. Suspecting it might be valuable, he bought it, and on examination he found it to be a diamond. On carrying it to Boston he sold it for five hundred dollars. A similar circumstance occurred on another occasion, when he realized one hundred dollars. So much for a little knowledge of minerals.

The New Bounty Bill. The bill to equalize bounties, recently introduced into Congress, provides for the payment to every soldier and sailor who served during the war a bounty of eight and one-third dollars for every month of service rendered, provided that in case of discharge on account of wounds received in action, the full bounty shall be paid them for the term of service for which the enlistment had been made. No bounty is to be paid to any soldier or sailor who was a prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, or who had been discharged at his own request unless for the purpose of reenlistment or to accept promotion, nor to any sailor whose prize money exceeded the amount of the bounty he would be entitled to.

☞ Edward W. Green, now under sentence of death in Massachusetts for the murder of Frank Converse, has applied through his counsel, Henry W. Paine, Esq., to the Supreme Court for a writ of error, on the following grounds:

First—That the Court had no power to enter judgment and award sentence of death against the defendant, upon his plea, without the intervention of a jury.

Second—That the plea of the defendant, in legal effect, is not such an admission of guilt as will support the sentence passed by the Court.

Third—It nowhere appears in the record that the crime for which the defendant has been sentenced was murder in the first degree.

Jeff. Davis. A fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that Jeff. Davis' health continues good, and he keeps up the same habits to which he has been accustomed for some time past including his daily out-door exercise. He reads much and keeps well posted on passing events. Jeff., though a great potion of his time disposed to be social and conversational, is frequently seized with fits of sourness and reticence. He seldom alludes to his trial.

Editor's Table.

James Louis Pettigru. A Biographical Sketch, By Wm. J. Grayson, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1866.

This is an interesting Memoir of one of the few eminent Southern men who stood firm against the storm of secession and rebellion, at a time when to be loyal to the Government was to incur popular reproach and odium, and to risk property and even life itself. The work is a tribute of affection and friendship from the pen of a native of South Carolina, who sympathized with Mr. Pettigue in his devotion to the Government and the country. For sale at Patterson's.

The Atlantic Monthly for April is received. The articles are up to the usual high standard of this magazine, and it contains sixteen additional pages of matter. Among the articles worthy of especial mention, is a beautiful poem by Longfellow, founded upon an incident of the war, entitled, "Killed at the Ford;" some characteristic verses by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Last Days of Walter Savage Landor, by Miss Kate Field; "Madame Waldoborough's Carriage," a story of Parisian life, by J. T. Trowbridge; The late Jamaica Insurrection, by G. Reynolds; another of the Chimney Corner series by Mrs. Stowe; continued extracts from Hawthorne's Note Book; and the two serial stories of "Dr. Johns" and "Griffith Gaunt," continued. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms $4 per annum.

Hours at Home. The number for April closes the second volume of this sterling magazine, and a new year will begin with the issue for May. The record which it has already made, and the favor with which it has been received by the public, gives ample assurance of its future excellence, and will enlist for it the confidence and support of the friends of a pure and elevated literature. Among the contributors to the number before us are the following: Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Miss E. Stuart Phelps, Prof. E. A. Lawrence, H. T. Tuckerman, John Esten Cooke, Rev. Dr. Bonar of England. Published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York. Terms $3 per annum.

The Ladies' Friend for April. The illustrations of this number are of unusual artistic excellence, consisting of a steel engraving entitled "Waking," a wood cut illustrating the story of the "Forsaken Wife," beside the elegant double page fashion plate which forms so attractive a feature of this magazine, with other embellishments of special interest and value to the ladies. The literary contents are excellent as usual. Published in Philadelphia by Deacon & Peterson. Price $2.50 per annum.

Godey's Lady's Book for April is embellished with the usual variety of elegant engravings on steel and wood, including a double extension colored fashion plate, containing six figures, and the latest styles of ladies' and children's dresses, bonnets, hats, caps, collars, sleeves, &c. The literary matter is rich and varied. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.—Terms $3 per annum.

Peterson's Magazine for April sustains its popular reputation as one of the best and cheapest magazines published in this country. It was ever a favorite in our family, and it is now more desirable than ever. Its illustrations are always elegant and seasonable, and the literary department is not excelled by any magazine of its class. Published by Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. Terms $2 per annum.

Harper's Magazine for April is as valuable and readable as ever. The first article, illustrated, describes "Birds at Home." Another by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, describes the operations of our Naval Forces in North Carolina, under Admiral Goldsborough. "Armadale" is continued, and there are a number of other stories and sketches, of much interest. For sale at Pierce's.

Our Young Folks for April is on hand as usual freighted with lively and instructive reading for the juveniles, and capital illustrations. There are stories and poems, from such writers as Miss Hale, Gail Hamilton, Mrs. Stowe, Lucy Larcom, Harriet Woods, Mary N. Prescott, and others, all embodying some useful and beautiful moral lesson for the young. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms $2 per annum.

Beadle's Monthly for April. This new illustrated magazine has already secured a strong foothold in the popular favor, and the contents of this number are of a character to make it still more worthy of the patronage of the public. Published in New York by Beadle & Co. Price $3 per annum.

New Music. We have received from the publishing house of O. Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston, the following new music:

She stood by the door. Ballad. Words and music by J. H. McNaughton.

Peri Waltz. From the Pianist's Wreath. By James Bellak.

Jolly Days Galop. By C. H. R. Marriott.

Tyrolienne Waltz. From the Sylph's Easy Dances for the piano. By Fitz Spindle.

Times hab badly change ole massa now. Song of the Freedmen. By H. G. Spaulding.

For sale in Augusta by Geo. E. Barker & Co.

The Reno Oil and Land Company. There is a feature in the stock of the Reno Oil and Land Company, the advertisement of which is elsewhere published, that must commend it to universal approbation. *The stock is guaranteed.* Every holder can send it to the office of the Company, and have it redeemed at any time. This pledge is secured to the holder, not by the mere guarantee of the Company, which would be sufficient, but by the deposit of the par value of the stock sold (one hundred dollars for each share) in the hands of Hon. John J. Cisco, late Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, and Denning Duer, Esq., both well known bankers of New York City. *This guarantee remains until every holder of stock has received in profits from the Company one hundred dollars on each share, this being its par value.* Such an investment, so surely guarded, and at the same time offering so many opportunities of profit has never been placed before the American people. The estate is one of the most extensive in the oil region, the working fund five hundred thousand dollars, as large as the capital stock in other companies, while the town of Reno, one of the most thriving in the oil country is absolutely owned by the stockholders. This effort to make Petroleum a business and not a speculation will do great good in America, and tend to reform the management of stock companies.

The First Locomotive in America. Major Horatio Allen, the Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad in a speech made at a recent festival occasion, gave the following interesting account of the first trip made by a locomotive on this continent:

"When was it? Who was it? And who awakened its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1828, on the banks of the Lackawaxen, at the commencement of the Railroads connecting the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Campany with their coal mines—and he who addresses you was the only person on that locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being alone on the engine were these: The road had been built in the summer. The structure was of hemlock timber, and rails of large dimensions notched on caps placed far apart. The timber had cracked and warped from exposure to the sun. After about 300 feet of straight line, the road crossed the Lackawaxen creek on trestle work about thirty feet high, with a curve of 355 to 400 feet radius. The impression was very general that the iron monster would either break down the road or it would leave the track at the curve and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehensions was that it was too late to consider the probability of such occurrences; that there was no other course than to have a trial made of the strange animal, which had been brought here at great expense; but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate; that I would take the first ride alone, and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with great interest. As I placed my hand on the throttle-valve handle I was undecided whether I would move slowly or with a fair degree of speed: but believing that the road would prove safe, and preferring, if we did go down, to go handsomely, and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity, passed the curve over the creek safely, and was soon out of hearing of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles I reversed the valve and returned without accident, having thus made the first railroad trip by locomotive on the Western hemisphere."

☞ The Saco *Democrat* thinks that measures will soon be taken to work the extensive beds of peat in that and many other towns of York County. The American Peat Company has new and patented machinery, by which the peat is prepared for the fire, at a cost of only $2,75 per ton.

☞ The Hallowell *Gazette* learns that the receivers of the American Bank of that city have sent in to them bills to the amount of $46,476, and that about $13,000 failed to come in.

Congressional Summary.

Thirty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Tuesday, March 20.

Senate. Mr. Morrill reported a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the relief of destitute negroes in the District, to be expended under the supervision of the Chief of the Freedman's Bureau.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to amend by appropriating a like amount for the destitute white people of the District. Rejected.

The resolution then passed.

The naval appropriation bill was amended by abolishing the office of Assistant in the Bureau of Ordnance, and passed.

Mr. Fessenden reported from the Committee on Finance the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with an amendment which strikes out the proviso prohibiting the payment of money in violation of the oath of office act of 1862, and to cadets appointed since January last from States lately in rebellion.

A bill authorizing the sale of revenue cutters, marine hospitals, &c., was taken up and passed.

The bill granting the right to establish telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies for 14 years was taken up. Considerable debate ensued, when pending the question on the amending it so that Congress shall alter the rates on the line at any time, the Senate adjourned.

House. Mr. Smith introduced a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Major General Gordon Granger and James A. Garfield, and to the men under their commands, for gallantry and heroic conduct in saving the army of the Cumberland from disaster at the battle of Chickamauga. Referred.

The bill making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses was passed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of providing for the publication of a work giving top

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Foreign News.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Australasian from Liverpool March 10th, Queenstown 11th arrived at New York 22nd.

The shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company unanimously adopted a resolution approving the arrangements of the Directors with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, &c., for laying the cable this year. Upwards of one hundred miles of cable are being manufactured per week; and the last week in June is fixed for the Great Eastern to leave Sheerness. Undiminished confidence is generally expressed in its success.

President Johnson's speech at the Washington meeting is very generally applauded. The *Times* warmly eulogizes it.

The *Daily News* gives a very qualified approval, and bitterly denounces *Mr.* Brancroft's oration.

In the House of Commons the Paliamentary oath bill was read a second time, after D'Israeli had given notice of an amendment, which will make the oath recognize the supremacy of the Queen, and acknowledge allegiance to her successors.

The reform question is actively discussed by the papers. Mr. Gladstone's announcement, which is to be made on the 12th inst., is anxiously awaited.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* assumes it certain that Russell's ministry must soon dissolve whether defeated upon reform or not.

The Irish police continue to carry out their extraordinary power with great rigor. Arrests are numerous. Nine men were arrested at Cork just after landing from America. Two town commissioners at Queenstown had been arrested. There are various rumors in regard to Stephens. One is that he very recently escaped to France, but the Police believe him to be still in Dublin and keep up the search.

In the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday application was made for a release from custody of the notorious Geo. N. Sanders, now a prisoner for debt. His debts exceed £10,000 sterling. The bankrupt attributes his failure to disappointment in the execution of a contract with the rebel government for building and running iron plated postal vessels. There was no opposition to the release, but owing to some informality in the notice the matter was postponed until the 23d.

It was stated that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs had been authorized to make a fresh treaty with the Mexican Government for the completion of the Austrian volunteer corps for Mexico. The *Gazette* gives a report that Austria has solicited the good offices of England to effect an amicable settlement of the question of the Duchies between Austria and Prussia. The *Gazette* says the relations of Vienna and Berlin are strained very tightly, but it is a long way from diplomatic conflict to war.

The first sitting of the conference on the Principalities was held at Paris on the 10th inst. All the Powers who signed the Paris treaty were represented. The rumored concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth is denied. Not a single regiment has left its winter quarters.

Special Notices.

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY!

It has been said by more than one eminent physician that more sickness among children is the result of Pin Worms than all other causes;—that worms imitate the symptoms of most other diseases, often producing fatal results, without being suspected. From this cause of so much sickness, every family may have an effectual remedy, by procuring a bottle of

Dr. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP.

will remove ordinary stomach worms oftener than any of the vermifuges in the market, and for Pin Worms it has no equal. It will relieve children or adults from all annoyance in twenty-four hours, and effect an entire cure when taken according to directions. It is a mild cathartic, and can be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. It improves the health by removing all impurities from the system.

At Wholesale, in Boston, by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, M. S. BURR & CO., JOHN WILSON Jr. & CO., and by all large dealers. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

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OTTINE.

This excellent Remedy is an infallible cure for

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

This wonderful VEGETABLE EXTRACT, has been the means of restoring thousands to their hearing, who, after trying everything and everybody had given up hoping ever to hear again.

It operates like a charm upon offensive discharges from the EAR, no matter what may have caused it, or how long it has been standing.

Noises in the Head disappear under its influence as if by magic.

Price $2.00 a Bottle.

For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale by

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
No. 36 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

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"USE THE BEST."

DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER

Contains no Sugar of Lead, Nitrate of Silver, or any other mineral so deleterious to the head and hair. Will change as if by magic white or gray hair to its original color. Stops hair from falling off or turning gray, causes hair to grow on bald heads, removes scurf dandruff, &c., cures sick headache and all eruptions of the scalp. Will change harsh wiry hair into soft luxuriant tresses. Is entirely free from grease, yet keeps the hair in place better than oil. Will not freeze, yet contains no alcohol. The greatest discovery for the hair in the world. If after a fair trial it does not prove to be the best Hair Preparation before the public, the money will be refunded. It is elegantly perfumed, and is all that can be desired for a Dress ing. Requires no washing or preparation before using. A single trial will convince the most skeptical of its merit. Call for DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER and take no other. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON, Agents, Augusta, Me. 9eop6*

AGAIN THE PAIN KILLER PROVES ITS CAPACITY.

GENTS: I feel it a duty that I owe to the public, to inform them of a successful experiment that I lately made with your Pain Killer, by applying it in a way for which I never heard it recommended. I had a very valuable horse which was violently attacked with Colic, and appeared to be in great agony. I made use of every remedy I had ever heard of, but all to no purpose. I gave him up to die, and in fact, he was so far gone, that he lay and could not raise up his head or hold it up when lifted. A thought struck me, that I would give him a dose of Pain Killer. I poured out five spoonsful in a pint of milk, and gave it to him, and in twenty minutes as much more, and in half an hour he was on his feet, and in about as much longer was perfectly restored and put in the harness.

Respectfully yours,
ST JCKDALE JACKMAN,
2w15 EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

☞ Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also Liverspot,) and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them *without injuring the texture or color of the skin*, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. Perry, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all Druggists; price $2.00 per bottle. Call for

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

6m18*

ROOT! ROOT! ROOT!

READ! READ! READ!

Root's PEDAGOGUE preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from grey to its original color in three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruff and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin. We tell the story quickly, and tell it true, when we say it is a perfect

Restorer and Dressing Combined.

No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
1y9 Springfield, Mass.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache and Bilious Diseases, General Debility, &c.

They cleanse the System, regulate the Bowels, restore the Appetite, purify the Blood, strengthen the Body, and thoroughly prepare it to resist diseases of all kinds.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. 4m13

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Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 1y47

A WORD TO THE WISE.

If to "the forewarned is to be forearmed" we know of no better advice to give, than that as every person is in danger from attacks of Summer Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and possibly Cholera, that the "assurance of prevention" is found in *DOCTOR SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM*, a medicine that is admitted throughout all New England, where it has been used for twenty-five years, to be the *best* remedy ever discovered. Don't fail to keep a bottle on hand, as it only costs 25 cents, and it will cure. 6w14

READER!

Do you use, or have you an occasion to use any article for restoring Grey Hair to its original color. Do you use GIOFRAY'S RENOVATOR? If so, well If not, call on the well known firm of J. & G. W. DORR, Augusta, procure from them our circular, note what we say of it, and if it will apply to your case buy a bottle, and you are our patron for life.

Be sure and call for the right article **"Giofray's Hair Renovator,"** and you will have an article which will do just what its proprietor claims for it in his circular.

3m13 J. L. GIOFRAY, Rockland, Me.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils** in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. 1y10

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill effect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y9

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who fro various pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious. 1w16

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. One pair will outwear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 17w3

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, March 27, 1866

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hodge & Co., C. H. Mulken & Co., and Cony & Farrar.]

Flour,	$8.75 to 17.50	Clear Salt Pork,	$20.00 to 22.00
Corn Meal,	1 10 to 1 20	Mutton ₩ lb,	9@ 12
Rye Meal,	1 50 to 1 75	Lamb ₩ lb,	9@ 12
Wheat,	none	Turkeys ₩ lb,	25 to 30
Rye,	1 20 to 1 30	Chickens ₩ lb,	20 to 25
Corn,	1 00 to 1 00	Clover Seed,	13 to 20
Barley,	70 to 80	Herdgrass,	4 25 to 4 50
Beans,	1 75 to 2 25	Red Top,	1 00 to 1 25
Oats,	60 to 60	Hay ₩ ton,	10 00 to 13 00
Potatoes,	40 to 45	Lime,	1 75 to 2 00
Dried Apples,	15 to 18	Fleece Wool,	45 to 50
Cooking Apples,	75 to 1 00	Fulled Wool,	52 to 55
Butter,	40 to 45	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 50
Cheese,	20 to 20	Hides,	8 to 8½
Eggs,	20 to —	Calf Skins,	20 to 25
Lard,	22 to 25	Lamb Skins,	50 to 1 00
Beef,	12 to 14	Wood, hard,	6 00 to 7 00
Round Hog,	14 00 to 16 00	Wood, soft,	3 00 to 5 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1866.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal.
This week,	2213	4806	—	50
Last week,	1807	5923	—	00
One year ago, (Mar. 8)	1797	3558	—	190

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.....$12.75@13.00
First qual.....12.00@12.75
Second do.....11.00@11.75
Third do.....10.50@11.00
A very few extra Western, 13.25@13.50.
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $8 50@10 00

Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

WORKING OXEN—$175 to 275; handy steers, $75 to 150, or nearly according to their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$50@75; Extra, $80@100; Heifers; farrow, $35@45.

SHEEP—₩ lb., 7@8c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, $4.50@6.00; extra, 8½@10c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Brighton, 9½@10c; country lots, 8@8½c. CALF SKINS, 25c. TALLOW, 7½@8c ₩ lb.

PELTS—Sheared and Lambs, in lots, $2.00@2.50 each.

SHOTS—Wholesale, 12@13c; retail 13@14c ₩ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

I W Fost 14, A S Tuck 11, H C Burleigh 10, C H Hoxie 6, Geo D Craig, I E Allen, Mr —— 6.

REMARKS—There is a larger supply of cattle at market than there was last week, and the quality is not so good, there being but a few extra beeves among them. Prices have fallen off 50c ₩ per hundred from our last quotations. The cattle from Maine were mostly workers, although there were some very nice pairs suitable for either for work or slaughter. H. C. Burleigh sold one pair, weight 3625 lbs. for $320.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

None reported from Maine. The trade has been active. The supply in market was small and sales quick. One lot of 100 sold for $6,12 per head; 50 sheared ones sold at 41c ₩ lb; 98 at 7¼c; 125 at 8½c, 136 at 8, 51 at 8, 80 at 8¼, 40 av, wt. 130 lbs at 9½c, 80 av. wt. 140 lbs at 10c, 112 at 8, 86 at 7, 49 at 7¼, 283 at 8 to 9c, 40 at 8½, 45 at 9c per lb, 48 at 7¼, 45 at 7½c ₩ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Mar. 17, 1866.

APPLES—Green ₩ bbl. $6 50@7 00; Sliced, ₩ lb. 18@19.

BUTTER—Country ₩ lb, 40@42; Choice Table, 42@45; Store 24@30.

BEANS—Marrow ₩ bush. $2 37@2 62; Pea $2 37@2 62; Blue Pod, $2 00@2 62.

CHEESE—Vermont ₩ lb new, 22@24c; Country 21@22.

FISH—Cod, large shore, ₩ quin. $6 00@7 50; large Bank ₩ quin $5 50@6 00; small Bank, ₩ quin. $4 50@5 00; Pollock, ₩ quin. $3 00@3 75; Haddock ₩ quin. $2 50@3 00; Hake $3 25@4 00; Herring, shore, ₩ bbl., $5 00@6 00; Scaled ₩ box, 55c@60c; No. 1 Herring ₩ box, 45@50c; Mackerel, ₩ bbl.—Nay No. 1, $17 00@18 00; Bay No. 2, $16 00@17 00; Shore No. 1, $20 00@24 00; Shore No. 2, $——@——; Shore No. 3, medium nons.

GRAIN—Rye, $1 01@1 15; Oats 55@58c; Southern yellow corn, $90@95; Barley, 85@90c; Shorts per ton, $28@30.

HAY—₩ net ton, pressed, $13@14 00; loose $13@15.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 9@9½c; Calf Skins, 18@20; Sheep Pelts, dry, $75@1 25.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ₩ bbl, $2 75@2 00; Beef ₩ lb., 11@14c; Eggs ₩ doz., 21@22c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 25@30c; Geese, 18@20; Onions, $1 00@1 12 ₩ bush.; Lamb, 10@12c.

SEEDS—Herds Grass $4 00@4 50; Western Clover 11@12, Red Top $3 50@4 00.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Mar. 24.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $7.00@7.25; Common extras at $8.25@9.00; Medium extras at $9.50@11.00; and good and choice, including fancy St. Louis brands, at $11.00@17.25 ₩ bbl.

CORN—Western mixed, 80c@81; yellow, 82c@——.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 57@60c ₩ bush; P. E. Island, 58@60c.

RYE—$1.25 @ 00 ₩ bush. Shorts $19@$22; Fine Feed $25@26; and Middlings at $28@30 ₩ ton.

WOOL—50@78 ₩ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $20 to $22.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Mar. 26.

FLOUR—State, $6.60@8.15; round hoop Ohio, $8.10@11.00 Western, $6.60@8.00; Southern, $8.65@15.50; Canada, 7.20@11.25.

WHEAT—Milwaukie Club, o'd, $1.00; do. do. No. 1 new, $1.65; amber Michigan, new, $1.70; white western, $2.26.

CORN—Mixed western, 73@85.

Married.

In Augusta, March 23d, by C. E. Hayward, Esq., John L. Hatch to Nancy J. Gleason.

In Marrayville, at the Presbyterian parsonage, by Rev. W. W. Macomber, Danforth Prescott of West Bear Township, Yuba Co., Cal., to Mrs. Mary A. Belyea of Augusta.

In Sidney, March 10th, by E. Milton Sawtelle, Esq., Henry R. Rand, of New Sharon, to Emily F. Graves of Vienna.

In Mt. Vernon, March 15th, by D. H. Thing, Esq., Calvin H. Dearborn of Vienna, to Carrie A. Bean.

In Hallowell, March 21st, by Rev. A. R. Crane, Chas. H. Davenport of Chelsea, to Bertie E. Weeks of Vassalboro'.

Died.

In Augusta, March 21, Melissa E. Longfellow, aged 18 years.

In Lynn, Mass., March 8th, Augustine, eldest son of Peter and Laura A. Pray of this city, aged 28 years and 4 months.

In Fayette, March 20th, Mary, wife of the late Reuben Cram, aged 69 years.

In Weld, March 11th, Wm. J. Phillips, Esq., aged about 30 years. He represented his district in the Legislature of 1865.

In Belgrade, Feb. 21st, Phebe D. Lowejoy, aged 53 years.

In Chester, S. C., Feb. 21, in hospital, Orrin I. Gaul, Corporal Co. I, 15th Maine Veteran Volunteers, son of Harvey and Dorothy Gaul, Bristol.

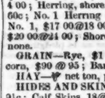
In Sidney, March 11th, Hattie E., daughter of widow John Bowman, aged 20 years.

In Winthrop, March 13th, Mary Stone, wife of W. H. Thompson, aged 25 years.

In Dexter, March 14th, Edward Jumper, aged 81 years 8 months.

In Lena, Stephenson County, Ill., March 10th, Daniel Bailey, formerly of Augusta, aged 66 years.

Advertisements.



CARRIAGE AND
Furniture Depot.
AUCTION SALES ROOMS.
MESSRS. G. W. BROWN & CO.,
Having elegantly refitted
DARBY HALL, OVER S. S. BROOKS' HARDWARE STORE,
Water Street, Augusta, Me.,

Are prepared to furnish the public with Carriages of all kinds, Horses' Harnesses, Pianos, Melodeons, Cottage Chamber Sets, together with

All kinds of Furniture,
ALSO
SEWING MACHINES,

at less prices than can be procured elsewhere in the State.

Owing to the fact of our Sales-room being up stairs, we are prepared to sell to the public at prices that will fully compensate them for the trouble of the ascent.

Parties wishing for any of the above articles will please call and examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

PIANOS constantly on hand and to be sold *cheap for cash.* **Second-Hand Pianos** bought and sold, for which the highest prices will be given.

Private Sales every Day from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5½ P. M.

We have, in connection with the above, an

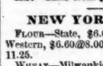
AUCTION SALE

(until further notice) *EVERY SATURDAY AT* 10 *O'CLOCK*, of Horses, Harnesses, and New Second-Hand Carriages of all kinds. Also Riding Saddles, Halters, Blankets, &c., &c.

Parties in want of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to visit these sales.

All orders or enquiries addressed to G. W. BROWN & CO, will receive prompt attention. Parties having property to be disposed of at auction will please hand in the same the day previous to sales so that we may add them to our list.

1m16 G. W. BROWN & CO.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

This exceedingly fine grained and delicious early pear, rivalling the Bartlett in size and excelling it in quality, hardiness and beauty, is fully illustrated and described in my Spring Catalogue, which will be sent without cost to applicants by mail, or it may be had at the nursery at Morrill's Corner, Portland.

My stock of extra sized Pears is superior to any previous year. The quantity of Apples, Plums, &c, is not large, but of very good quality.

THE IONA, ISRAELLA AND DELAWARE VINES are equal to any in the country.

Evergreens, Roses, and Ornamental Trees, occupy a large space space in the Nursery.

Orders by mail will be attended to.

5w16 J. W. ADAMS, Box 2203, Portland.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, having received the Agency for the sale of

MESSRS. SAM'L PAGE & SON'S
(Of Boston,)
ROOFING COMPOSITION
AND
TARRED SHEATHING FELT,

Beg leave to inform our friends that we are prepared to supply all who may want

A Reliable Article

To cover all Flat Roofs with.

POND & SMITH, Hardware Dealers,
16 AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

We have just received a new stock of

Paper Hangings:
ALSO
MATS AND BRUSHES

Of all kinds, as usual. Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

J. & G. W. DORR,
3w16 West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta.

CHARLES K. PARTRIDGE,
(SUCCESSOR TO C. F. POTTER & CO.)
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
CORNER MARKET SQUARE,
In New Granite Block, Augusta, Me.

Particular attention given to filling orders of Traders and Physicians from the country. 16

STEAMERS
FOR KENNEBEC RIVER.
FROM UNION WHARF.

The splendid new steamer **"Star of the East"** and the splendid sea-going steamer **"Eastern Queen"** will make four trips per week to and from the Kennebec River, commencing as soon as the ice will permit. 16tf

RENO
OIL AND LAND COMPANY.
Capital, $10,000,000. - - *Shares,* $100 *each.*
STOCK GUARANTEED.

For every Share of Stock issued, the Par Value (One Hundred Dollars) will be deposited in the

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

OR INVESTED IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

And may be withdrawn by the Stockholder at any time.

PRESIDENT, - - - - - -	GALUSHA A GROW.
VICE PRESIDENT, - - - -	CHARLES V. CULVER.
SECRETARY, - - - - - -	WILLIAM BROUGH.
TREASURER, - - - - - -	ROBERT P. BROOKE.

Directors.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Late Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. RENO, PA.

Hon. C. R. RANSOM, U. S Bank Commissioner for New England. BOSTON, MASS.

Hon SIDNEY DEAN, Late Member of Congress—Editor of the Providence Press. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., President of the Central National Bank. NEW YORK CITY.

LUCIEN H. CULVER, Esq., Of Culver, Penn & Co., Bankers. NEW YORK CITY.

Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, Member of the House of Reps., 36th, 37th and 38th Congress. WARSAW, N. Y.

Maj. JOHN L. WILSON, Late of the United States Army. MADISON, IND.

Hon. THOMAS S. STANFIELD, President of First National Bank of South Bend. SOUTH BEND, IND.

Hon. CHARLES V. CULVER, Of Culver, Penn & Co, and Member of the present Congress. FRANKLIN, PA.

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JOSHUA I OUGLASS, Esq., President of the National Bank of Crawford Co., Pa. MEADVILLE, PA.

Col. JAMES H. BOWEN, President of Third National Bank of Chicago. CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGE H. REA, Esq., President of Second National Bank of St. Louis. SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Trustees of the Fund.

Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, Of John J. Cisco & Sons, Bankers, and late Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New York. NEW YORK CITY.

DENNING DUER, Esq., Of James G. King's Son's, Bankers. NEW YORK CITY.

☞ **THE LANDS OF THE COMPANY**

consist of Twelve Hundred acres, at Reno, on the Alleghany river, in Venango County, Pennsylvania—*THE HEART OF THE OIL DISTRICT IN THAT STATE.*

ONE THOUSAND WELLS

Can be sunk upon the property without interference.

Test wells have been sunk on the Estate, and Oil found in paying quantities in every instance. FIFTY WELLS are now being put down, to be followed by others as rapidly as possible to the extent necessary *to fully develop the property.* One hundred wells yielding only ten barrels a day each at six dollars a barrel, a price much below the average price at Reno, would give one million eight hundred thousand dollars a year of income, making a profit of probably fifteen per cent. over expenses and taxes of every kind. If large flowing wells are found, *a single acre of the territory may yield the entire capital within two years.*

☞ The Company owns the entire Town of Reno, together with Several Hundred Lots for Business and Dwelling Houses. There is an Extensive Demand for them, and the Revenue from their Sale will be very great.

THE STOCK IS GUARANTEED.

The price of the stock has been fixed at ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS per Share. Five Dollars go into the Treasury of the Company as a Contribution to the Working Fund. **The Par Value of the Stock, One Hundred Dollars, is paid to the Trustees, to be Deposited in the Treasury of the United States, or Invested in Government Securities, *and may be Withdrawn by the Stockholder at any time.***

By the payment of Ten Dollars, persons that desire to await the Result of the First Year's Development, can Secure the Right of obtaining A FULL PAID SHARE OF GUARANTEED STOCK for One Hundred Dollars Additional, at any time before the 1st day of April, 1867. ☞ It is an Investment with the Chances of Large Profits and **is always convertible into CASH at Par.** It might be called

A Legal Tender Oil Stock.

So large a Working Fund **($500,000)** has never been provided or expended by any Company in the Oil Region. SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Agents and by the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country. Prospectuses and other information will be furnished by Agents, and by

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Subscription Agent,
eop1wis16 21 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been engaged for more than twenty years in the Hair Dressing Business, and knowing as I do all the preparations that are offered for the restoration of the Hair, and how they are made and what composed of, and knowing most of them to be useless, and some injurious, and feeling the great need of some preparation free from injurious substances, such as Oils, Alcohol, and Sugar of Lead, Luc Sulphur, (a most poisonous preparation) injurious to the health of the hair and body, I have endeavored to supply the want by preparing an article that is free from oils of all kinds, and all substances known to be injurious. It will keep the hair moist and glossy longer than any oil, cures all humors of the scalp, stops the itching of the head, prevents the hair from falling off in the worst cases of fever or other illness, and will not soil the nicest silk. My Balm is not a dye, but purely a Dressing for the Hair and a Medicine for the Head. I here offer the names of a few persons who have used my Balm. Let them speak for themselves.

MR. EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I do not give this as a puff for Mr. Todd, but I offer it to the public as one who has had long experience in prescribing for diseases of the scalp. I do not hesitate to say, after analyzing and trying Todd's Hungarian Balm, that it is the best preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

S. C. HUNKINS, M. D.

MR. TODD:—I feel it due to you, a public benefactor, to state that my hair was falling off very badly, and I was troubled for a long time with a disease of the head known in the medical world as Porigo, which causes a scaly feeling of the head. I tried your Hungarian Balm, and to my surprise and pleasure my hair stopped falling off, and the humor has entirely left the head.

C. R. PACKARD, M. D., Boston, Mass.

I have tried Todd's Hungarian Balm, and I consider it the best article in use for the hair. J. B. WEBB, Gorham, Me.

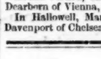
I have been using Todd's Hungarian Balm, and can say that it is the best dressing for the hair in use. My hair was falling off very fast, and by the use of half a bottle of the Balm it has stopped falling off entire y, and is fast thickening up, and is in fine condition. F. H. STROUT, Portland, Me.

☞ None genuine except the name is blown in the bottle.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

JOHN M. TODD,

No. 74 Middle, Corner of Exchange Street, Portland, Me., And CROSSMAN & Co., 75 Middle Street, J. R. LENT & Co., M. S. WENTWORTH, J. SWEETSER, CHARLES F. DURAN, E. CHAPMAN, J. J. GILBERT, MRS. H. Q. PETTES, CHARLES E. BECKETT, Portland; F. A. HUDSON, Kendall's Mills; C. P. BRANCH, J. A. JACKSON, Gardiner; A. H. CLARK & Co., Pittston; J. A. JACKSON, Hallowell; HIGGY & SIMONDS, Augusta; O. H. STANLEY, Winthrop; H. S. WATTS, Monmouth; JASON HALL, Mechanic Falls; R. G. HARDING, Gorham; M. S. EASTMAN, Casco; J. BENNETT, Denmark; S. M. HAYDEN, Bridgton; A. O. LIBBY, Limerick; SAMUEL HANSON, Buxton; A. O. FOYES, Norway; WM. BAKER, Brunswick; W. H. HALL, New Gloucester; J. GRAY & SON, North Anson; BIXBY & PHILLIPS, Skowhegan. 4w16*



BY JAMES F. C. HYDE,
AUCTIONEER & REAL ESTATE AGENT,
5 Scollay's Building, Boston.

1yeop16

SEMI-ANNUAL AUCTION SALE
AT THE
DORCHESTER NURSERIES,
(Wilder & Baker,)
ON
Thursday, 12th of April next, at 9 o'clock.

At the Nurseries on Columbia Street, Dorchester,

If the weather is favorable. If otherwise the next fair day, when will be offered a large number of LARGE SPECIMEN

BEARING PEAR TREES.

2 TO 4 INCHES IN DIAMETR, 6 TO 15 FEET IN HEIGHT.

1,000 CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR TREES.
2,000 MAPLES, of Fine Size and Variety.
6,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.
25,000 PEAR STOCKS.

Unless sold before at private sale.

☞ I would call particular attention to the Large Bearing Pear Trees. They are such as are very seldom offered in the market, and are of that size which generally command almost fabulous prices. There will also be a limited quantity of Pear Trees of the usual sizes.

Terms Cash.

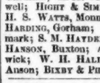
☞ Dorchester and Grove Hall horse cars leave Tremont street for the Nurseries, every half hour. 2w16

FARM FOR SALE.

The well known George McLaughlin farm, situated about one hundred rods south of CHINA VILLAGE, in the County of Kennebec, is now offered for sale. Said Farm contains about one hundred and fifteen acres of choice land, is under a good state of cultivation. There is a good orchard on the premises, producing from three hundred to five hundred bushels of grafted fruit annually; also a good supply of pears, cherries, plums and grapes. This farm always cuts a good quantity of hay, is well fenced, well wooded and has an abundance of thrifty cedar. The buildings are large and commodious, and are located some forty rods from the public road, and the avenue leading to the house is finely shaded with forest trees. China Lake is in full view from the house, and the whole prospect is very beautiful. Mills, schools, churches, stores and post-office are very near.

For further information, inquire of H. P. CARR, on the premises, or JOHN HATCH, Augusta Maine.

China, March 26, 1866. 3w16*



FARM FOR SALE

Pleasantly situated in Sidney, 3½ miles from West Waterville, on the direct road to Augusta. The Farm contains 125 acres, cuts 35 tons of hay, is well fenced, has fifty acres in pastures and thirty in woodland, and a handsome hard wood growth easy of access. The buildings are convenient and well located, and consist of a House well finished, with L, Woodshed and Carriage House, two Barns and Hog House. There are two Orchards, and three wells of good water on the Farm. Terms reasonable. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

D. W. BOWMAN.
Sidney, March, 1866. 3w16

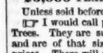
FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in WEST GARDINER, on High street, one and a half miles from the City of Gardiner, containing thirty-five acres of excellent land, nearly all under a high state of cultivation. Raised last year 25 tons of hay, 200 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels corn, 75 bushels grain. There is wood enough on the farm to support five. Well watered—buildings good and well finished. Price $1,900. For further particulars inquire of

3w16* JEFFERSON BRANN, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.

I have for sale a farm containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, part intervale, well wooded, with house, porch, barn and blacksmith shop. Cuts about fifteen tons of hay, one and one-half mile from PHILLIPS VILLAGE, forty rods from a good saw mill, on a good road, all to be sold for a little less than five hundred dollars. S. DILL.
Phillips, March 26, 1866. 3w16



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During the past Forty-Three Years,
IN ALL CASES THE HIGHEST PREMIUM OVER ALL COMPETITORS

For the BEST Piano-Fortes

AT EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES,
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
Has been used for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of The Throat, Lungs and Chest.

CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

when others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of diseases, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
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"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

Unsolicited Testimony.

The following explains itself. It is but one among the many letters of like import constantly being received by the proprietors:

FAIRFIELD, Me., April 28, 1864.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & CO.,

Gentlemen: Seeing numerous certificates in the MAINE FARMER endorsing the merits of that Great Lung Remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced and I take great pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1856 During the summer of that year my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "SEATED CONSUMPTION." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase *one bottle* of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefitted him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his us

Poetry.

THE DUMB CHILD.

She is my only child,
I asked for her as for some precious thing;
For all unfinished was Love's jewelled ring
Till set with this soft pearl!
The shadow time brought forth I could not see,
How pure, how perfect, seemed the gift to me!

Oh! many a soft old tune
I used to sing unto that deadened ear,
And suffer not the slightest footstep near,
Lest she might wake too soon;
And hushed her laughter's laughter while she lay,
Ah! needless care! I might have let them play.

'Twas long ere I believed
That this one daughter might not speak to me;
Waited and watched—God knows how patiently!
How willingly deceived.
Vain love was long the untiring nurse of Faith,
And tender Hope, until it starved to death.

Oh! if she could but hear
For one short hour, till I her tongue would teach
To call me mother, the broken speech
That thrills the mother's ear!
Alas! those sealed never may be stirred
To the deep music of that holy word!

My heart it sorely tries
To see her kneel with such a reverent air
Beside her brothers at their evening prayer;
Or lift those earnest eyes
To watch our lips, as if our words she knew,
Then move her own as she were speaking too.

I've watched her looking up
To the bright wonder of a sunset sky,
With such a depth of meaning in her eye
That I could almost hope
The struggling soul would burst its binding cords,
And the long pent-up thoughts flow forth in words.

The song of bird and bee,
The chorus of the breezes, streams and groves,
All the grand music to which Nature moves,
Are wasted melody
To her; the world of sound a tuneless void;
While even silence hath its charm destroyed.

Her face is very fair;
Her blue eyes beautiful; of finest mould
The soft white brow, o'er which, in waves of gold,
Ripples her shining hair.
Alas! this shining temple closed must be,
For He who made it keeps the master-key.

Wills He the mind within
Shall from earth's Babel clamor be kept free,
E'en that its still, small voice and step might be
Heard at its inner shrine,
Through that deep hush of soul, with clearer thrill,
Then should I grieve? O, murmuring heart be still.

She seems to have a sense
Of quiet gladness, in her noiseless play;
She hath a pleasant smile, a gentle way,
Whose voiceless eloquence
Touches all hearts, though I had once the fear
That even her father would not care for her.

Thank God it is not so!
And, when his sons are playing merrily,
She comes and leans her head upon his knee;
O, at such times, I know,
By his full eye and tones subdued and mild,
How his heart yearns over his silent child.

Not of all gifts bereft,
Even now. How could I say she did not speak?
What real language lights her eye and cheek,
And renders thanks to Him who left
Unto her soul yet open avenues
For joy to enter and for love to use!

And God in love doth give
To her defect a beauty of its own;
And we a deeper tenderness have known
Through that for which we grieve
Yet shall the seal be melted from her ear;
Yes, and my voice shall fill it—but not here.

When that new sense is given
What rapture will its first experience be,
That never voice to meaner melody
Than the rich songs of Heaven—
To hear the full-toned anthem swelling round,
While angels teach the ecstacies of sound!

Our Story-Teller.

THE PRIEST'S STRATAGEM.

The great efficiency of the French police system, was at present in operation, and as it was during the First Napoleon, is too well known to need comment here; yet one may occasionally happen upon unrecorded incidents which thoroughly sifted, make it still more evident. Of such a character is the incident we are now about to relate.

It appears that one dark and stormy day as a good old prelate, Denjorian by name, was hastening, running along the Rue La Bertandine, wrapped snugly up in his huge capuchin, he was accosted suddenly by a tall, strongly built man, habited in a huge cloak and slouched hat, which completely concealed his face. He had alighted from a small, close covered cab, which drew up to the walk, just as the prelate was passing.

Singular as these proceedings may appear, they would have excited little or no wonder in his mind at the time, for such mysterious proceedings were then an every day occurrence, were it not that his attention was drawn more particularly thereto by the mysterious person, who placed himself directly before him saying:

"You are father Gagnice, I believe?"

"I am, my son; what would you have of me?" returned the worthy prelate, startling with surprise.

"I have come father, a great distance to find you; and I now wish you to enter my cab and go with me."

"Go with you. Where—and *for* what?"

"To attend the death bed of a friend, who wishes the sacrament administered before departing from this life."

"Lead on, then, my man; I will accompany you; lead on."

The worthy prelate was never tardy in the discharge of the duties of his holy order.

"Thank you father; but first you must permit me to *blindfold you!*"

"But I'll permit nothing of the kind, my son," returned the old man, whose suspicious were now becoming aroused.

"But I say *you must*," most holy father!" was the deep, determined reply.

"I must not, nor will not!"

"You must, and will or—die! For, if you refuse, and resist me, I will kill you!" said the man, while drawing a small dirk from his cloak.

Our worthy friend, the prelate, was now thoroughly alarmed, but he tried hard to conceal this, by calmly inquiring:

"But why all this mystery, my son? Why this disguise?"

"I have no time, now, father, to explain, even if I would; but you shall learn all in good time. And father, to quiet your fears—for I see you are terrified—I do most solemly swear, upon the cross of your rosary, that no harm shall come to you, provided you are discreet. There, now, come. Haste, for every moment to me seems a hour?"

"You mean then, no harm shall come to me or mine?"

"I swear it?"

"Then, lead on; I'll go and submit to be blindfolded, too."

"This way, then, to the cab."

Saying which, the stranger hastily led the old man to the vehicle, shoved him in, then entering himself, closed the door, and fastening it on the inside, gave the word to the driver, and away they went.

"Now father," continued he, "hold your head down;" with which he drew from his pocket a handkerchief, folded it neatly upon his knee, and bound it firmly over the closed eyes of the old man, who submitted to all in perfect silence; and then again the stranger spoke:

"And now, most holy father, you must submit to another indignity—if so you call it."

"And what is that, my son?"

"This You must swear that you will never divulge one word, look, or gesture you may see or hear during your present adventure. Do you understand and consent?"

"I do, but will not. I am willing to comply with everything I conceive to be essential to the happiness of my children; but in this I neither see reason nor necessity, and therefore prefer to use my own discretion in the matter."

"But have you no choice, father in this case."

"I will exercise one, nevertheless."

"I mean," returned the stranger, in the same deep determined tone of voice, "If you insist on my being more explicit, that I will not permit you to exercise any choice!"

"But I will, in this respect, for in these matters I am not only accountable to my God, but also to my church, my son."

With this, the stranger paused for a while, as if in deep thought, and then, as if having come to some definite resolve, replied:

"Well, well, I suppose in this matter you may have your own way; but if you dare divulge a word outside your sanctuary, *you die!*" Do you hear, most holy father?"

"I do."

"And, further, even if you do, it will avail you naught, for these very precautions will render you harmless."

"True, true," muttered the old man; with which both relapsed into silence, while the carriage went rumbling and rolling along. The rain still came down in torrents, while ever and anon a deep peal of thunder made everything tremble again.

"All things temporal must have an end," thought the padre, "and so must this ride eventually."

At this moment, and as if in confirmation of his soliloquy, the carriage did stop, but where he was, of course, quite unable to judge.

"Prepare to alight father," said the stranger.

"I am ready, my son."

"Come, then."

Saying which the stranger, still hooded, took the priest by the arm, and thus helped him to descend; then led him across the stone paved walk, by which our friend (who was now keenly alive to every sign that would indicate his whereabouts) at once conjectured that he was yet within the precincts of Paris—and he was right; thence up a huge pair of stone steps, then through a door—which he also concluded was the front entrance—which was immediately closed by the person who admitted them.

Nothing further passed between them as they thus went in and out, up and down through the house, till presently they halted before a door, and in a low voice the stranger said:

"I am now about to admit you to the presence of the invalid. When you hear the door shut, take off the bandage; when you get through, ring the little bell you will find on the table, and I will come. Now, father go in;" saying which, the mask opened the door, showed our old friend in, and then hastily, but safely closed it and was gone.

Now comes the singular part of our story. No sooner did the priest find that the door was closed, than he hastily slipped the handkerchief off, and attempted to gaze around, but the effect of the light was too powerful for a few seconds, and he was compelled to cover them again out of sheer pain Gradually, however, his eyes became accustomed to natural light, and they opened wide indeed with surprise, when they beheld the splendor of the apartment he was in. The furniture and decorations were of the most superb and costly kind, while the most refined taste, and scrupulous care was manifested in the order and arrangement of each and every article. Presently his gaze turned to a part of the room he had not examined, and as he naturally enough supposed, there stood a splendid ebony wood bedstead, inlaid with pearl, and covered with a counterpane of white silk of the most elaborate manufacture, beneath which, between sheets of the finest linen, with head bolstered up with pillows of down, reclined the form of as fair a creature as had ever delighted the old man's gaze.

She bent upon him a long and pensive glance, which appealed at once to the old prelate's heart; but finding at length that she did not intend to speak first, he lightly approached her side, saying in subdued tone—

"Madam, I am the priest, come to confess you, and give you absolution, through the mercy of Jesus Christ, and his apostle Peter. Madam, are you ready—but—but," continued he, while bending upon her a looked of mingled surprise and penetration—"but you surely are not going to die; it must be a mistake—you still bear the bloom of health in your cheek, your eyes still glisten—and you now smile, as never smiled a being on death's-bed before."

"And yet father," replied she in the bed, "and yet I am now on the very verge of the grave!"

"Impossible! I have beheld hundreds on the verge of the grave, but never before one like you. Why, your voice, madam, so sweet and clear, so strong, belies the supposition."

"And yet my words are true."

"Ah!" muttered our old friend, to himself, while a smile of gratification for an instant illumed his countenance—"doubtlessly, she is a hypochondriac. She is a fit object for the physician, not for the priest. Then turning to her he continued aloud—

"Madam is it your determination that I shall confess you?"

"Such is my resolve, father, though heaven and my conscience know, I have but little to confess—let the world say what it may—father, I see by your look of surprise—your kindly solicitude, that—that—you—oh! you are not—are you?"

"Not what, daughter—not what?" and the padre began to look slightly alarmed.

"Yes—yes, I am certain you are not an accomplice of—of my kinsmen?"

"Accomplice?"

"Yes—yes, you know nothing of this you—are not an accomplice?"

"Madam, you mystify me very much—your mind is evidently disordered—I must depart—this is no place for me;" and he started toward the door.

"Oh, no, no,! In the name of heaven I implore you—stay. If you have any mercy, do not ring that bell!—do not leave me?"

"Madam, your manner is most incomprehensible! What do you mean? I am led to believe you mad; and yet your language and manner are rational."

"Mad? Mon Dieu! I wonder that I am not. No, no, I am not mad! but, father, swear to me that you are not an accomplice of my kinsman."

It must be understood, that all this dialogue was carried on in a low, subdued voice, not much above a whisper, though excited and animated in the extreme; and it was as much with the design of assuming a more easy position—for he had been bending over the bed all this while—as it was to enable him to hear better, that the prelate softly drew a chair to her side and seated himself while saying—

"Daughter, there is evidently some mystery here, and I would fathom it. Now in the first place—who is this kinsman you speak of? he wearing the cloak? Speak, and fear not."

"Yes—, 'tis he——"

"Well, I am no accomplice of his."

"Oh! do you speak truly!" and she bent upon him a glance of such deep supplication, that his heart was touched.

"Daughter believe me. My words are the words of truth!"

"Oh! God, I thank thee—father, can you save me? See, I am young, too young to die."

"Willingly, if it is in my power; but, you forget, I am perfectly ignorant of your situation. Now, if you would be more plain, more explicit."

"I will—you shall know all—look!" Up to this time it should be remembered, she had remained closely covered up to the neck by the counterpane; but now as she spoke, she violently threw the cover from her but half-robed person, and bare arms, one of which she held up to his startled gaze, pointing the while, with the trembling hand of the other, to a bloody dyed bandage that encircled it just above the elbow.

"Look! Do you see that, father? From that wound my precious life is to pour out—by that means I am to die!"

"Are you frantic woman? What do you mean?"

"Listen!—disturb me not and you shall hear all. You shall doubtlessly judge by all this splendor you see in these apartments, that I am one of the so called royalists, or nobility of France, recalled by an edict of the present Emperor Napoleon—and rightly, too, for I am—further, you are aware, that there has lately been several attempts made by our party to assassinate the emperor, or at least, such as the report! Also, that it is suspected, that even at this moment there are several secret societies of conspirators, now plotting for the same object. Well, it is because I chanced to discover the dastardly purposes of one of these despicable cliques, and betrayed that knowledge to the proper source, that I am now doomed to suffer this death."

"Oh, impossible!"

"Nay, say not so father, for such is the truth."

"But, how then is it possible that you have been prevailed upon to betray your people, and your own interest so much?" and the old man looked incredulous.

"Truly, it does seem improbable, and I must tell all."

"Certainly!" and he looked, as he was, gratified at the prospect of having his suspicions proved false.

"Yes, I will even tell you that," continued she, while a faint blush for an instant suffused her fair check. "'Tis thus: though born, as I have said, a royalist, I am one no longer at heart; for I loved, and he who taught me to love taught me also to love liberty better than all the vain pomp and display of despotism; for he is one of the people—an humble sous-lieutenant, in the army of Napoleon. 'Twas my love for him that prompted me to divulge a secret which involves even a kinsman, who, urged on by revenge, and I fear, also, a hope to thus claim all I possess on earth, in company with his associates, sat in judgment on my declared crime, and doomed me to be bled to death."

"Most horrible! But have you no parents, brothers, or family to interpose, and save you?"

"None—none. All fell victims to the wrath of the republican, all—all are gone!"

"But, how is it that I am called in to confess you? truly, here seems to be some regard for your feelings and welfare!" and again a shadow flitted over the grave countenance of the cautious and far-seeing priest.

"Oh, do you still doubt me? Listen, it was thus: "They had commenced their hellish deed, attended by a fiendish physician, who even bled me till I fainted, when the flow was stopped, and I revived; but, during that fainting spell, the spirit of my mother appeared to me, and charged me to be composed, for in that lay my salvation. I did not understand it then, but I do now, for I then thought she meant my spiritual salvation, whereas it now proves, she meant my life. However, upon recovering, I requested that a confessor might be sent for. They all at once abruptly objected, till at length I melted their hard hearts, though apparently a republican, and after much debate concluded to send for you. My brother then departed, and you came."

"Most wonderful!"

"You are here, father, by the direct interposition of Providence to save me—will you do it?"

"I will!" exclaimed our friend, with marked emphasis, for he now felt that he was really an instrument in the hands of God. "If you can but succeed in delaying their hellish work one half hour, you shall be saved. But did they not make you swear not to reveal aught to me?"

"They did; but on this question of life, I doemed such perjury no sin."

"It is not, and I absolve you. And now tell me where you are—that is, in what street is this residence, for I ——"

"That I cannot, father, for I too, like you, was brought here blindfolded, and by force."

"Ah! that is a serious obstacle. I know not where I am. Do these windows look into the street?"

"No, they are blocked in on all sides, though open to the light of heaven."

"Ah! what am I to do?" and the old man mused for a while with serious aspect, but at length he exclaimed—

"I have it—I have it! Quick! give me a piece of the blood-stained bandage about your arm there, quick! And with eager hand he drew out a penknife from beneath his robes, and cut off a piece, saying, in his hurried tones, "Now do you manage, while I am gone; to defer their operations for half an hour—just one half hour—and yet are saved!"

As he ceased he replaced his knife, put the bandage over his eyes, but fixed it so he could see a little in advance of his path; then crushing the bloody bandage close within his hand, which was then thrust under his cloak, he took his position by the table, and saying,

"Take courage, daughter, you shall be saved!" he rang the bell. The door instantly opened, and in stalked the masked stranger.

"Are you done, father?" said he.

"I have, my son; she has confessed."

"Well and good. There is the pay for your trouble.

Saying which he placed a purse, weighing heavy of gold into the priest's hand, and then led him forth through the door-way, which was then locked after him, they then proceeded down several flights of stairs, through halls, round turnings, till, suddenly, the priest beheld the light of the hall entrance glancing through on the floor at his feet. Seeing this he slightly elevated his head that he might see the door in advance. At a glance he saw that it was large, massive, with small fluted columns each side between it and the wall.

This was just as he expected, and just as he wanted it, as will be seen; for as he reached the door, which was opened, as before, by a servant in livery, who stood to one side and behind, as was the custom, to let them pass, he suddenly pretended to slip and fell forward, and by this means forced his conductor ahead of him, at the same time catching for the door-case, as if to stop his fall, succeeded in sliping the blood-stained bandage between it and the side-pillar without being observed. Excusing his awkwardness, he grasped his conductor's arm again, and passed out to the cab, into which both then seated themselves, and once more they were driven rapidly along.

At what place would you prefer to be set down?" inquired the stranger.

"At the barricade St. Antoine."

"It shall be so. By-the-bye, most holy father, was the fair lady meek and penitent?"

"Seek not to know the secrets of the church, my son."

"Ha! ha! No delicate amours, father?"

"My son, your language is sacreligious."

"Well, I suppose it is; by Heaven, though it seems a pity that she must die! Death is a sad fellow to rot man of such charms," and he sighed with not a little feeling; and then, looking up, continued, "You remember, father, if you divulge one *word or look.*"

"Oh! fear not, my son; I remember."

"'Tis well. Ah! here we are, just where you wished to stop."

Then, taking the bandage hastily from our friend's eyes, he directed him to alight, which he did, then bade him adieu, shut the cab door, gave the word to the driver, and was out of sight before the old man had well recovered the use of his eyes. When he had, however, he merely glanced up at the sky, saw that it still stormed, shook his head, hailed a passing cab, and jumped in, saying:

"To the Prefect of Police, in haste," and away he went.

We will not follow the cab containing the masked stranger, which at once carried him back from whence he started and hastily alighting he entered; but, instead of proceeding to the chamber of death, as before, he now opened the door of a room situated on the first floor in which he found seated three persons of distinguished appearance; they were quietly partaking of wine beside a table.

"All is well," said he doffing the mask, and revealing a face anything but handsome, though of a somewhat stern and forbidding expression.

"But do you think the priest will keep a still tongue in his head?" inquired one, who, by his dress denoted the physician.

"Undoubtedly; he is one of us, and, further, I well nigh scared him out of his skin; so there is nothing to fear from him. But I dread this work."

"Be cautious, count—don't waver—but remember our oath. It must be done. Already our President and nine members are in the clutches of the police and were it for naught else but revenge, I would kill her," exclaimed one of the three, with all the vehemence and impetuosity of a Frenchman.

"Well, well, to your work, then; but, doctor, you say the will die easy?"

"Yes, very; similar to a fainting fit—nothing more —oh, yes, quite easy."

"That's one blessing. Away, then; I cannot go with you to witness it."

"It is just as well; so make yourself easy,—we will be with you soon."

With which all three left the room, leaving the count looking sad and dejected enough, for be it known, he did really love—that is, as far as he was capable of loving his fair kinswoman, and had actually proffered her his hand in marriage; in doing which, however, he had more than one object—first, of course, he desired to gratify his passion, and this was most apparent; but under all was the secret purpose of (as she had justly suspected) securing to himself her wealth, into the possession of which, it should be here remarked, she had been (though it was once confiscated) permanently reinstated by the emperor, who it will be remembered, adopted this delicate policy to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the nobility, whom he was anxious to have recognize him as emperor, if not king, of France, hence the wealth of our heroine of which we speak, and which, failing to gain by marriage, the count hoped now to secure by her death, and with this pleasing prospect he now consoled himself while the others proceed to the chamber of death, into which we find them assembled, all masked, for they dreaded the gaze of their victim.

She seemed perfectly calm when they entered, and apparently engaged in prayer, which they seemed loth to interrupt, so they, in silence, stood by, waiting for her to finish her devotions.

Very near half an hour had now elapsed since the priest had left her presence, and it was with increasing hope that each moment now passed; till presently, the physician became impatient, jingled his probe and scalpel together, and at length actually bade her haste. She pleaded, and was again permitted to go until again interrupted, and again she pleaded a moment more; but he protested and presently bade his assistants advance with the basin, which was placed beside the bed. Then directing each to lay hold of her frame on either side, he seized her arm, and was in the very act of re-opening the wound, when suddenly the door opened, and in walked—not the count as they supposed—but a very gentlemanly sort of a person, all smiles and graces, who excused himself for this intrusion, and then drawing from his pockets three handcuffs, two of which he laid upon the table, the other of which he quietly slipped on the dumb-founded M. D., begging his pardon the while, and then turning to the remaining two, who were too terrified to flee, he used them precisely in the same way, and then handed them over to several similar smiling individuals who just then appeared at the door, with the count in their custody. They all knew their fate, as they submitted without a murmur.

As they were led down the hall, they met their friend the priest, who politely recognized the count with a bow, and then passed on to the chamber.

Here he found the young creature he had thus marvellously rescued from certain death. But she was insensible, through a combination of terror, exhaustion and joy. He was not long, however, in restoring her; and then—well, we shall not pause here to describe the scene that ensued, or recapitulate the many words of thanks and gratitude she poured out upon the worthy priest, who was to tell the truth, as happy as she. Suffice it then to say, they parted very good friends, and in a short time after, he officiated at a marriage, where, it was reported by the crowds of Republicans who so delighted to level all distinction, that a sous lieutenant was wedded to a countess of great wealth and that report, it is unnecessary to say, was true.

The count and his companions were incarcerated in the jail, and that is the last that was ever known of them. Hence it will be seen how rapid and sure were the French police, who with no other clue than a bit of blood-stained bandage in a door-way of a house somewhere within the limits of Paris, succeeded in the short space of half an hour, in ferreting out and bringing the offenders of the law to its tribunal.

The Mountains of the Pacific Coast.

A grand mountain scene of Puget's Sound is well described by a tourist writing from Victoria, Vancouver's Islands, as follows:

"Besides the beautiful shore line of the sound, fringed as it is by a dense forest of pine, the clear, bracing atmosphere affords us the finest mountain views it has yet been our good fortune to witness. We had seen Shasta and Hood each with its brow solemn and alone, rising far up into the regions of perpetual frosts, and here, on rounding a point, we stand face to face with Mount Rainier, while to the right, in the distance, are Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens; all looking down in silent grandeur upon mountains, that elsewhere would excite admiration, but here are dwarfed into insignificance before the awful majesty that towers above them. It is claimed that neither of the last three are as high as Mount Hood, but certainly the glittering snowy robe is wrapped around Mount Rainier much more completely than it is about Hood, and Rainier impresses one more deeply than either of its fellows.

From the steamer the three sides of a tremendous crater are distinctly visible, now filled with snow and ice, the steady accumulation of untold ages, and opening to the west a vast glacier extends far down the side of the mountain. It is an object well worth the investigation of an Agassiz, if indeed he, or any one else can reach the sublime height from which it issues. Down the sound steadily glides our gallant steamer for two or three hours, and Mount Baker, the worthy competitor of Mount Rainier and Hood flashes upon the sight far away in the distant north, just inside the line that separates Washington from British Columbia. But why linger here to attempt to describe what must be seen to be appreciated. When the Pacific railway is completed, thousands of searchers for adventure and novelty from the Atlantic States, and the lovers of science and of nature in her beauty and magnificence, will explore the icy recesses of those vast mountains, and stand in awe of Him whose hand planted them there on the morning of the creation; clothed them in the emblems of His own matchless purity, and made them the symbols of His power."

The Secret of Bad Luck.

The secret of bad luck, in our opinion, lies in bad habits or bad management, much more than in accidental circumstances. Generally those who complain most of Dame Fortune's frowns, are those who have done the least to merit her smiles. A writer of much experience in the world says: "I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are unpregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreampt of. But when I see a tatterdemalion creepeng out of a tavern late in the forenoon, with his hands stuck in his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."

THE ALPHABET. The following verse contains all the letters of the alphabet, and may be used as an exercise for young children in tracing the letters:

"God gives the grazing ox his meat,
And quickly hears the sheep's low cry,
But man, who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift his praises high."

☞A man boasted yesterday of having eaten forty-nine hard boiled eggs. "Why did not you eat one more, and make an even fifty?" asked Sounds. "Humph! you want a man to make a hog of himself just for one egg!"

Advertisements.

FLOUR OF BONE.

EAGLE BRAND.

IT IS

THE BEST KNOWN FERTILIZER,

And for a simple reason, namely: Bone has long been known to possess the highest proportion of those qualities most nutritious to vegetable life, and consequently most valuable for the soil to contain to a greater degree than any other Fertiliser whether simple or compound.

But the objection to bone has been that when put in the soil of a visible size it takes years to decompose, and of course it does not yield sustenance *until* decomposed. For more than fifty years it has been sought to reduce bone to powder by mechanical means without acids or burning.

We hold the patents for the only machinery capable of producing those results, and are the only parties who can use this machinery. By means of it we reduce bone to the finest possible state of comminution, and entirely by mechanical means. We furnish *perfectly pure bone without any mixture or adulteration whatever, except five per cent. of common salt*, which is necessary to pack it in its fine state. We *warrant* it to prove by any analysis just as above stated. Our advantage is in our machinery, which pulverizes, readily, speedily and unfailingly, bone to such a condition of fineness, that it acts as quickly in the soil as if treated with acid.

We have abundant testimonials of its value from chemical analysis and practical tests. Send for a pamphlet or get one of our agent in your town.

Our price is now $55 00 per net ton, delivered on board cars or vessel.

Our agents are required to furnish at our rates, adding *only* freight and necessary charges. Every barrel is branded with our trade mark.

AMERICAN EAGLE,

AND THE WORDS

FLOUR OF BONE

MANUFACTURED BY THE

"Boston Milling & Manufacturing Co.,"

A. F. DEVEREUX & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 8 Central Street, Boston,

and every barrel so branded is

Warranted Perfectly Pure Bone,

With five per cent. of common salt added, and nothing else. 2wmly25

SPECIMEN TICKET.

[LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.]

THE BEST GIFT ENTERPRISE

EVER IN MAINE.

2,621 PRESENTS.

To be Distributed at Augusta, April 16th, 1866.

WARRANTY DEEDS WILL BE GIVEN OF THE REAL ESTATE.

Tickets $1.00.

PACKAGES, CONTAINING 11, $10.00.

1 Thoroughly finished two story House, 22 by 30 feet, L 17 by 45 feet, with Stable adjoining 25 by 23 feet, cellar under the whole, and lot containing 48 square rods; situated on Mechanic street, Skowhegan Village, Me. (See photograph.) $3,500 00
1 Farm, containing 150 acres of land, with good House and Barn, 65 acres of Wood and Timber land, 50 of Pasture and 35 of Tillage land, nearly fenced by ponds; situated one mile from Liberty Village, 16 miles from Belfast, and twenty-four from Augusta, $2,000 00
1 Photograph Saloon and Carriage, 10 by 30 feet, in good repair, situated on Water street, Augusta, Maine, 350 00
1 Lot of Tillage land, free from stone, containing 8 acres, half mile from Skowhegan, 300 00
1 House Lot, containing about 32 square rods, pleasantly situated on Mechanic street, Skowhegan, 200 00
1 Splendid, Rich Walnut Chamber Set—with Bureau, Sink, and Centre Table each have marble tops, 185 00
1 Splendid Chamber Set, 75 00
2 Splendid Gold Watches, $150 each, (2 prizes,) 300 00
200 Turkey Morocco pacsled covers, fancy knobs, double clasps, 50-picture Photograph Albums, $6 each, 1,200 00
1 Black Walnut Haircloth Sofa, 65 00
1 Chestnut Extension Dining Table, 15 00
1 Splendid rep. Hair Cushion Spring Lounge, 25 00
1 Black Walnut Haircloth Sofa, 40 00
4 " " " Chairs, (1 prize,) 35 00
1 " " " Easy Chair, 25 00
1 " " Marble Top Centre Table, 35 00
1 " " " " Stand, 15 00
1 Patent Black Walnut Spring Bottom Easy Chair, 30 00
20 100-picture Turkey Morocco Albums, $10 each, 100 00
1 Vesper Cook Stove, No. 8, 25 00
1 Parlor Cast Iron Stove, 15 00
1 Hat Tree and Umbrella Stand, 10 00
150 Silver Sugar Shovels, (not plated) $5 each, 750 00
8 Silver Watches, $25 each, 200 00
1 Marine Clock, 8 00
1 Gothic Clock, 8 00
1 Round Top Gilt Frame Mirror, 10 00
300 50-picture Albums, $5 each, 1,500 00
1 C ½ Tube, of Voighlander & Son's manufacture, 125 00
1 ½ Roberts' Camera, Box and Shield, 12 00
2 Splendid Photographicons, 100 pictures each, $15 each, 30 00
200 Silver Tea Bells, $2,50 each, 500 00
1 Silver Castor, 15 00
1 Silver Plated Castor, 5 00
2 Mirrors, $2.50 each, 5 00
200 Oval Gilt Picture Frames, $2.50 each, 1,250 00
1 12-inch Photograph Roller, 25 00
3 Cottage Bedsteads, $5 each, 15 00
6 Dining Chairs, (1 prize,) 8 00
2 Wire Spring Beds, now, $15 each, 30 00
1 Sink, 5 00
1 Stand, 3 00
1 Black Walnut Chair, 5 00
200 Pearl Handled Silver Plated Butter Knives, $2.50 each, 500 00
400 Double Union Gilt Picture Frames, $1.50 each, 600 00
600 Turkey Morocco 20-picture Pocket Albums, $1 each, 600 00

2,621 Presents. Tickets 14,587

Plan of Drawing.

Small cards, with the name of each prize above, written on them, will be placed in one box and thoroughly mixed, and cards with numbers on them, corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, will be placed in another box and thoroughly mixed also. Two persons, chosen by the audience, will be blindfolded—one to draw out numbers and the other prizes—both draw at the same time. The first number drawn out to be registered in a book, and the first prize set off against it, which will be given to the holder of the ticket with corresponding numbers; and so on until every prize is drawn out. The largest prizes will be put in the box in presence of the audience and well mixed. All are invited to be present. The result of the drawing will be printed and sent to the ticket holders. The small presents sent by mail or express as desired.

Tickets sent to any address on receipt of the money.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

References required.

"Nothing Venture, Nothing Have."

Drawing to commence at 9 A. M., at Waverley Hall, Augusta, Maine.

All letters and orders to be addressed to

5w14 J. K. BROWN, Augusta, Me.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM,

WARRANTED TO CURE

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA.

65,000 Bottles sold

IN NEW ENGLAND LAST YEAR.

Price only 25 Cents.

RT. REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D., of N. Y., and others recommend it.

Keep a Bottle on hand.

Sold by all Druggists.

GILMAN BROS., Proprietors, Boston. 6m14

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

THE SAPONARIA MAGIC EXCITANT!

ONE PACKAGE of the above article is warranted to produce the healthiest, softest, and most luxuriant Whiskers and Moustaches, without injury to the skin.

Sent post paid, and closely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Circulars sent free to any address.

Direct to YOUNG & CO., Manufacturing Chemists.
Drawer No. 11, Troy, N. Y. 3m7

J. W. TOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Augusta, Maine.

RESIDENCE ON GREEN STREET,

Opposite the Methodist Church. 6

WOMAN!

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings and ailments peculiar to the sex. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of those various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, or else menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reflecting the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be mistaken and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school as a leader day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system; composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, too Profuse Exhausting, too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: *Helmbold's Compound Extract of Buchu.*

Directions for use, diet, and advice accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions.

Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

having received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating:

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞Sold by all Druggists everywhere. eoply40

THE BEST

GIFT ENTERPRISE

EVER IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

2,984 PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Without regard to cost.

SPECIMEN TICKET.

☞ *Licensed by the United States.* ☜

GRAND

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

2,984 Presents, to be Distributed at Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro', April 10, 1866.

WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN OF THE REAL ESTATE.

TICKETS $1.00. - - PACKAGES OF 11, $10.

1 Field and Wood Lot, containing 20 acres each, situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro', 2½ miles from Getchell's Corner, said lot containing 800 cords second-growth hard wood, $1,500 00
1 Two-story House, 24 by 30 ft., with L 22 by 30, in good repair and thoroughly finished, good cellar under the same, with shed adjoining 24 by 50 ft., and 22 acres of land and from orchard of 400 trees, pleasantly situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro', 1,200 00
1 Lot of Tillage land and Pasturage, containing 23 acres, with good Barn, 45 by 55, in good repair, with good cellar, situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro', 1,000 00
1 Photograph Saloon, 10 by 28 ft., new last spring, ground-glass light, in good repair, located at Getchell's Corner, 500 00
1 Two year old Colt, sired by Gen. McClellan, 250 00
25 Tons of Hay, $15 per ton, 375 00
2 Splendid Gilt Picture Frames, $150 each, 300 00
150 One Dollar Greenbacks, 150 00
6 Splendid Sewing Machines, $40 each, 240 00
6 Splendid Silver-Plated Castors, $7 each, 42 00
12 Silver Watches, $25 each, 300 00
1 Horse, 12 years old, sound and good traveller, 100 00
1 Silver-Mounted Harness—new, 50 00
1 Sleigh-Pung—new, 50 00
200 Turkey Morocco double-clasp Photograph Albums, $5 each, 1,000 00
1 ½ Holmes, Booth & Haden Tube and Lens, 75 00
100 Silver-Plated Dining Forks, $1 each, 100 00
1 Pleasure Wagon, 75 00
1 Silver-Mounted Harness, 40 00
12 Splendid Union Picture Cases, $2.00 each, 24 00
300 8x10 Rustic Frames, $1.50 each, 450 00
25 Silver Hunting-case Watch, 25 00
Turk